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[THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

### The Latest News.

Governor SEYMOUR yesterday ordered the flags to be raised on all the public buildings in Albany, and the guns were fired at noon, in honor of our recent victories at Atlanta and Mobile Bay.

Five officers of the *Kearsarge* have arrived in Washington to give evidence respecting the conduct of the English yacht *Greyhound*.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says that Gen. FORREST reports our forces as having evacuated their position on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and that our troops were moving up the Mississippi river towards Virginia and Missouri.

Governor VANCE, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation offering a free pardon to all deserters who will return. Many of them are lurking in the woods. He threatens them with all the penalties of the law if they are caught.

The Richmond *Sentinel* has an article in which it takes the ground that McCLELLAN is known to have changed his sentiments in reference to the war within a short time, and that his nomination at Chicago was appropriate. Of PENDLETON there is no uncertainty. It thinks the prospects of peace and independence brighter than ever, and urges that the people will but be diligent in their rebel duties and help to bring about the great consummation.

We learn that on Monday, MOSEBY, the rebel guerrilla, captured an ambulance train of thirty-five wagons, just after they had left the wounded at Harper's Ferry. The train was without an escort. It was pursued, and fifty horses and five prisoners were recaptured. Major KELLOGG, of the 123d Ohio regiment, and Dr. SHELINO, of the 36th Ohio, were among the captured.

There was no fighting at Berryville on Sunday.

SHERIDAN'S forces expected EARLY'S men to have attacked them in their position at Berryville yesterday, but were disappointed. EARLY is content to act on the defense at present.

At the municipal election at Wilmington, Delaware, yesterday, all the Union candidates were elected.

At the State election in Vermont, yesterday, Governor SMITH was elected by a larger majority than last year.

The rebels have been known to be fortifying Milledgeville for some weeks preparatory to the work of SHERMAN on Atlanta.

The Brown University, in Providence, R. I., celebrated its one hundredth anniversary yesterday. The Alumni were present from all parts of the country.

From Europe we have news by the steamship Scotia up to the 28th ult. An active business was doing in United States 5-20 bonds at prices ranging from the lowest quotation of 87½ to 88@89½.

A bearer of dispatches from Mexico had arrived in Spain and made the announcement that MAXIMILIAN was Emperor of Mexico.

The Illinois State Democratic Convention met yesterday, nominated Hon. JAS. C. ROBINSON for Governor, and S. CORNING JUDD, for Lieutenant Governor, and indorsed the Chicago platform and nominees.

The Delegates to the New York State Union Convention to be held to-day at Syracuse, were gathering in large numbers yesterday.

The Black Warrior Warehouse in Milwaukee was burned down on Sunday. Loss $80,000.

The news of the death of JOHN MORGAN is confirmed by the Richmond *Examiner*.

No news has been received at the War Department from Atlanta since the 4th inst. owing to the storm interrupting telegraphic communications.

The Bostonians opened the Presidential campaign at Faneuil Hall, last night. The crowd was large. Speeches were made by Gov. Andrew and Senator Wilson.

Fifteen rebel deserters arrived at Washington yesterday, and were sent North after taking the oath.

Hereafter only 15 per cent of enlistments are to be permitted for the Navy.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan reported yesterday were $32,000, and to the 10-40, $16,000.

Last Saturday 6,160 men were mustered into the service, the greatest number at any time during the last two years.

### From Gen. Sherman.

This morning we are enabled to present the anxiously looked-for details of the capture of Atlanta by Gen. SHERMAN. Our special correspondent reached Chattanooga late yesterday afternoon, and immediately proceeded to communicate his account. By this means we are placed in possession of the knowledge of operations very far beyond what we had even anticipated. The evidence is strong that Gen. SHERMAN has done up his work cleanly and neatly. HOOD appears to have known very little of what was going on. HARDEE was the General of the army in the field. We refer our readers to another column for the account.

### The Death of John Morgan.

The news of the death of the rebel raider John Morgan, is a welcome item, not that we glory in the death of a sinner, but rather that he would turn and live as becometh a man and a citizen. But he has gone, and an awful account there is for him to settle. Probably no man in the rebel army did so much mischief, spread so much desolation, committed more cold blooded and inhuman murders, than did John Morgan. He was a first class land pirate. Gen. Gillen, at Ball's Gap reports on the 4th inst., having surprised, defeated and killed John Morgan at Greenville. Morgan's force outnumbered that of the Union General, but the surprise was complete. Killed and wounded rebels were scattered along the road for miles. Morgan's staff was captured, and about seventy others. Fifty were killed and about a hundred wounded. This is another addition to the victories over which we are to rejoice to-morrow, and return thanks on Sunday. This is what may be termed the rebellion making headway—to its bitter end.

THE STATUTES AT LARGE and Treatise of the United States of America, passed at the first session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, 1863-1864.—This publication by authority, by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, has been issued by Kay & Co., 55 Wood street, Pittsburgh. To the legal profession especially, this annual publication is of great value. Mr. Sawyer, the editor, has done his work with great fidelity, and the present volume is brought out in the excellent style of the publishers.

### Why?

Why was George B. McClellan preferred to Jefferson Davis as the nominee of the Chicago Convention? Not from principle, surely, for no sot could have harmonized more cordially with the principles there avowed than the nomination of *Mr. Davis.*

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864. NO. 308.

### Cause for Congratulation.

There are good grounds for congratulation among Union men of the two cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and of the surrounding country, in fact, that at a time when reverses in the field, or apparent inactivity of our troops, cast a moral gloom over the community—when Pennsylvania and Maryland were invaded, Washington city threatened, and the Shenandoah Valley overrun by the rebel cohorts—when our political antagonists were crying down the currency of the country, and discouraging enlistments to the extent almost of open revolt—that there should have been found that sterling patriotism among the masses of our population which, without a murmur, induced them voluntarily to step forward and fill their quotas of the five hundred thousand men called for by the President in the present emergency.

Our quotas are so nearly filled that but a short time is needed to complete the work—filled by our own people—filled by the voluntary action of the Union loving citizens, who believe in maintaining the integrity and unity of the whole country.

This effort will probably be the last of the kind required. It is to be hoped it is. Events conspire to warrant the belief that the recruits now going forward will be sufficient, when added to those in the field, to push our present vantage ground to a successful issue.

While we heartily congratulate the patriotic efforts of the friends of the Government in having thus promptly responded to the call of their country, we would be remiss in duty did we not admonish them to be vigilant and prudent in the future. If ever there was a time when our country demanded unswerving fidelity and activity it is the present. Now, while the blood of our troops, in the sacred cause of freedom, is lavishly expended upon the field of battle; now, when all that can interest the highest energies of man are at issue, it behooves us to fight the civil battle between this and November, which is of as vital importance to the perpetuating of the Government as that waged in the rebellious States by force of arms.

### The Game Up.

The New York *Herald* of Monday thus sums up the business of the Rebellion:

General Sherman has proved to be the best peace negotiator. He has knocked Colonel Jacques and Col. Jewett, Greeley and Vallandigham out of sight. In all our political history there never was a party started on less intellectual capital, and with a smaller amount of brains than this peace party of Vallandigham and Wood. One battle has taken from them the very ground they stood upon. Before the period arrives at which they can go before the people the question that they proposed to submit to the people will have been decided beyond peradventure by our armies. There will be peace before they can ask the people to vote for peace—and their ascendancy. Their platform contained one idea—cessation of hostilities. It said clearly as a platform could "don't hit the South any more; she can't stand it." But this request will sound oddly when, before it can be acted upon, the South has been knocked out of time.

Little need be said about this, the facts are all before the people. The details only are waited for. The curiosity in the matter, however, is that the New York *Herald* should have been the artist to paint the scene. We have no disposition to despise the picture on account of the painter. We take the work upon its merits and accept it as faithful.

### Mr. Chase.

An attempt has been made to create the impression that Mr. CHASE will not support Mr. LINCOLN but is in some manner connected with a hostile movement that has not yet developed itself. Reports of this character do Mr. CHASE great injustice and are totally at variance with the truth, as will shortly appear from the Ex-Secretary's own action. At no time has he occupied a position, entertained a purpose or uttered a sentiment that authorized such reports. He will give all his great influence to assist actively in electing Mr. LINCOLN.

### Late Military News

General Rosseau reports that Wheeler's raid was a complete failure; that on Saturday his force was across Duck river and had joined Roddy and were retreating towards Florence. The rebel General Kelley died at Franklin on Sunday, and General Hascall is reported to have been killed in a skirmish. The Chattanooga railroad, which has been considerably damaged, will soon be in working order again. One bridge only has been destroyed, that on Stewart's creek, fifty feet long. Col. Spaulding is safe with his command.

From Sherman's army we have news that the enemy's loss reported 4,000 killed and wounded We captured 2,000 prisoners, among them a Brigadier General. We also captured a large amount of material. The army is in full possession of Atlanta. The river is four feet and rising.

The rebel pickets near Petersburgh hesitate to believe that Atlanta has fallen. They have their pockets filled with copies of Jeff Davis' proclamation, offering protection and safe conduct to deserters. By these documents they hope to reduce our ranks. They buy all eatables they can get from our men, giving greenbacks and tobacco in exchange.

On Sunday night our batteries along the entire line opened and saluted the enemy for an hour, in honor of the fall of Atlanta.

General Gibbons is temporarily assigned to the command of the 18th corps.

From Cairo we learn that the Union men along the river below New Madrid have organized and armed themselves under Granville Hays, and have already had several fights with guerrillas, killing a considerable number of them.

At the request of the War Department the 139 Illinois hundred days' men have consented to extend their service fifteen days beyond their enlistment.

Brigadier General J. R. Mower has been promoted to a Major Generalship.

General Paine has issued an order prohibiting trade between the city of Cairo and Kentucky until further orders.

A Matamoras paper declares that the French and Algirine troops were lately defeated in four pitched battles in Mexico. The date of these conflicts is not given. They occurred at Brea, in the State of Guerrao. The Mexicans were led by General Alvarez, and in accordance with the terms of battle, no quarter was given; the prisoners were put to death. Colonel Salacio officially reports that he claims to have won, on the 5th of July, at Zitacuaro, in Mexico, a victory over two thousand imperialists, putting them to flight.

### Maximilian in Mexico.

A letter dated Vera Cruz, August 7th, says that much disappointment prevails in consequence of the inaction of Maximilian. It says: "Justice requires me to say, that if he has been catering luxuriously and expensively to the lovers of the Mexicans for show and display, he has, on the other hand, done very little to promote their comfort and secure the country against the extension and the ravages of the civil war, which may, one day or another rage more furiously than ever. The Minister of Foreign affairs excepted, the whole Provisional Government has been retained in office, and things are carried on precisely as they were before his arrival—a state of affairs against the wisdom of many ambitious aspirants who were secretly in hope that his advent to the throne would be attended by the complete overhauling of the cabinet, and by a reconstruction of the Government upon a new basis, with new men at the head. The passive attitude of the Emperor has baffled their expectations, and has raised against him, and especially among the French, an opposition which, although subdued in its tone, is nevertheless indicative of what Maximilian may expect whenever he tries his hand in the management of public affairs.

The venerable and vinegary Wickliffe, of Kentucky, had a good deal to say to the Chicago Convention about the "damp and dirty cells, with only straw to lay on," and the coarse prison fare of the female rebels confined at Louisville. The fact in the case is that they are quartered in a good dwelling house, which is well ventilated, comfortable and cleanly. The prisoners are allowed to go about shopping, and are moreover so contented that when given the privilege of going North, with transportation furnished them, every one refused to leave the prison.

## The Capture of Atlanta.

## BATTLE OF JONESBORO.

## DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT

## Hood Thoroughly Outgeneraled.

## HE STICKS TO THE MILITIA.

## HARDEE THE REAL COMMANDER.

### Hood Burns 86 Wagons of Ammunition and 1,000 Bales Cotton.

## Gen. Ward and the Mayor of Atlanta.

## THE CEREMONY OF SURRENDER.

### The Backbone of the Rebellion in the Southwest Broken.

### Hood Ignorant of Sherman's Movements

## CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, September 5.

We left Jonesboro, twenty-two miles beyond Atlanta about ten o'clock in the evening of the 2d, and traveled under the protection of a cavalry escort via Atlanta. Hood's army was then in retreat with Sherman's army hanging on its rear. The head of his column was skirmishing with the rebel rear near Fayetteville, some six miles from Jonesboro. The fighting around Jonesboro has been very severe and the enemy has been routed at all points. On the 30th ult. the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps struck the Macon line some five miles beyond East Point Junction. Meantime the army of the Tennessee and Kilpatrick's cavalry were skirmishing briskly with the enemy on our right, driving them across the Flint River towards Jonesboro. Logan's Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, took possession of a prominent hill, which was the key to the enemy's position.

The other divisions formed on his right and left. The 16th corps formed the extreme right with the 17th on Logan's left. The 14th and 20th corps forming a connecting line, and extending beyond the railroad on the left.

The 15th corps spent the night in entrenching, and the next day before the right and left flanks had succeeded in taking up their advanced position, the enemy burst in masses on the 15th corps, but were steadily and resolutely met, their repeated assaults being repulsed, they losing several general officers, including Maj. Gen. Anderson, mortally wounded, Col. Williams and Maj. Burton, killed, five Colonels, Majors, &c., wounded and taken prisoners, besides near 1,000 rank and file, killed, wounded and captured.

Our loss was slight as we fought behind our works. The brunt of the fight fell on Logan's division, which captured two flags.

Next morning, the 1st of September, the 14th Corps marched along the Macon line destroying the track for several miles, and about four o'clock took up a position on the left of the 16th Corps which had now formed in line of battle. The enemy had entrenched themselves in front of the 14th Corps and was ordered to assault it with cavalry and infantry and steadily advanced under a surging fire of musketry and artillery, and after a most desperate conflict of two hours duration succeeded in driving the enemy from their works, capturing two batteries, one of them Loomis' celebrated battery taken from us at Chicamauga, of five guns, and another of four guns, some battle flags and a large number of prisoners. They also took General Garven and his adjutant General. Brigadier General Cummings, of L. D. Lee's corps, was mortally wounded. It is said an Arkansas brigade was captured with Garven. The swells our list of prisoners to near two thousand.

While the 14th corps was thus nobly and fiercely engaged the army of the Tennessee and the 4th corps were vigorously pressing the enemy on the right. Early in the night Lee's Corps moved noiselessly away with the intention of forming a junction with Stewart's Corps, which had remained in Atlanta, besides 6,000 militia whom Hood stationed in Atlanta to watch Sherman's movements, which seemed to confound him. The command in the field then devolved on Hardee, who retreated along the Macon railroad.

Hood finding his situation desperate in Atlanta, also retreated, first burning up nearly 1,000 bales of cotton and 86 wagons laden with ammunition, chiefly cartridges and canister.

At the break of day, when Sherman found that the enemy had retreated, he put his whole army in motion, and followed in hot pursuit, his object being to get between Hood and Hardee, and thus cut off either party. Though he may not succeed in this, as we had an all night start, he will certainly harass their rear, cutting off and capturing large numbers. The defeat had a most paralizing effect on Hood's army, for soldiers and militia were breaking for home. On all sides we heard the roar of exploding ammunition at Atlanta and Jonesboro. Gen. Slocum, who was guarding a communication and trains along the Chattahoochie, sent forward detachments from Ward's, George's, and Williamson's Divisions, on a reconnoisance.

They advanced to the city and found it evacuated, and entered about 11 o'clock on the morning of September 2nd. They were at once met by a deputation comprising the Mayor, High Sheriff and citizens who made a formal surrender of the town to Gen. Ward, simply making the following request for the capitulation of the town.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 2,

Brig. Gen. Ward, 3d Div., 20th Army Corps. Sir:

The fortunes of war have placed the city of Atlanta in your hands. As mayor of this city I ask protection for non-combatants and private property.

JAS. M. CALHOUN,
Mayor of Atlanta.

Attest, Wm. Scott, Capt. A. D. C. A., M. Tibbetts, Capt. A. D. C., T. B. Thompson, and Postmaster.

The above and Colonel Coburn, commanding the 21 brigade, 3d division, were the first officers to enter the city. The required protection was freely granted; at the same time a detachment from Wilder's division, the 11th Pa and the 60th New York, of General Geary's division, which had entered the town simultaneously with Ward's, hoisted the Stripes and Stars from the Court House, amidst a peal of cheers. Yankee Doodle followed, and thus was consummated the fall of Atlanta—the backbone of the Rebellion in the Southwest.

General Slocum arrived soon after and took formal possession of the town, and some property, four engines, and eleven pieces of artillery, chiefly 64-pounders, which the rebels had to abandon.

The town is much damaged. Most of the inhabitants have left.

We have files of rebel papers from which it is evident Hood was completely ignorant of Sherman's movements. Sherman's movements were made with his whole army, with fifteen days' supplies, except the Eighth Corps, which had fallen back to the rear compactly on parallel roads, and passing around the left flank of the enemy crossing the Montgomery line and flanking for Jonesboro. The roads were good, the weather favorable, everything combining to facilitate our success in the charge of the Fourteenth Corps.

The following were some of the casualties: Col. Dilworth, serious; Captain Anderson, slight; Col. Grower, 17th New York, severe; Major Barnett, 10th Mich., killed; Capt. Knox, 10th Mich., killed; Major Carter, 58th Indiana, slight; Capt. Jenkins, 98th Ind., thigh; Capt. Perry, 38th Indiana, mortally; Lieutenant S. Pierson, 60th Ohio, killed; Lieutenants Bradley, Cunningham and Murray, sixty-ninth Ohio, wounded. Eddies' Regular brigade lost about 300; Capts. Kellogg, Burrows and Lieut. Powell, 18th infantry were wounded; and Lieut. Kellogg and Marconnagh of the 16th Indiana, wounded; Lieuts. Henry and Knapp, 15th infantry, wounded. Logan's brigade lost about 300, Capt. Charles, 25th Illinois, killed; Adjutant Reeves, 8th Ohio, killed; Major Green; 7th Illinois wounded.

The Harrison estate at North Bend is now in court for subdivision. There are in all about 900 acres, to be distributed among a large number of heirs, some of whose interests are represented by a sixty-fourth part. It has been proposed that in the distribution, such an arrangement should be made as will secure a subdivision of the property into desirable parcels for country seats, and to this end have it platted by an engineer, whose genius would comprehend its superior advantages for such a purpose.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

## The Rebels Said to be Using the Weldon Road.

### The Effects of Grant's Order to Rebel Deserters.

## Return of Officials from Abroad.

## PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS DISGRACED.

## South Carolina to Provision Lee's Army.

## COLONEL JAQUES AND THE DRFT.

## Rebels Fortifying Milledgeville, Ga.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

### Gen. Grant's Salute to the Rebels on Sunday.

Advices from Petersburg report everything quiet on Sunday till late in the evening when we surprised the rebels with an old fashioned salute of several hundred guns in honor of Sherman's victory at Atlanta. They did not at that time believe that the city had fallen into our hands, and doubtless thought a grand assault was at once to be made on Petersburg for they opened with a large number of cannon along our entire line. The uproar was very furious for an hour or so, and then died away. Everything was quiet up to 9 o'clock Monday morning.

### The Rebels Using the Weldon Railroad to Ream's Station

It is undoubtedly true that the enemy are using the Weldon road, nearly up to Ream's Station, whence they send supplies and freight by wagons to Petersburg. This is, however, a hazardous business, and it is believed they do not much of it. There are reports that they are building a road near Ream's across to some point on the Tennessee and Lynchburg road. We are likely to know something about the matter in a short time. They are fortifying in front of our position on the Weldon road, and evidently mean to stubbornly resist any further attempt made by the left flank.

In the absence of General Ord, the 18th army corps is in command of Gen. Gibbons.

### General Grant's Order torebel Deserters.

Gen. Grant's order extending privileges to rebel deserters is having good effect, and brings in a score or two daily. They concur in reporting that desertions will be numerous as soon as the terms of the order are known among the privates of their army. They deny that any considerable number of men have been sent back from Early's army.

### Gov. Koerner Returning from Spain.

Gov. Koerner, our Minister in Spain, is on his way home, on short leave of absence.

C. L. Wilson, late Secretary of Legation at London, is also coming home, and is expected in this city during the present week.

Lieut. Daniel F. Snyder, of the 36th Pennsylvania Regiment, has been court-martialed and discharged, in disgrace, for drunkenness.

Thomas Fox, private in the 119th Pennsylvania Regiment, has had his head shaved and been drummed out of his regiment, and ordered to be sent beyond the lines of Sheridan's Department.

### Provisions Wanted in the South.

The scarcity of provisions in Lee's army is shown by the proceedings of a large meeting held at Gunter, South Carolina, on the 22d of last month. After an address by Major Harrington, of the army of Virginia, in which he spoke of the imperative necessity of supplying the army at once with corn, and it must come from South Carlina, a Central Committee of nine was appointed, and the meeting adjourned till evening.

A plan of organization for the country was submitted then, and a Sub-Committee of forty-two appointed to collect corn and get it sent to the railroad stations, where Quartermasters would supply sacks for its shipment Northward. A series of resolutions was adopted, the first of which was as follows: That we have heard with the deepest interest and anxiety, the appeal of the Secretary of War, the Quartermaster General, and Major Carrington, the authorized agent of the Government, in relation to the want of corn in the Army of Virginia, a want which must be supplied by South Carolina alone, the other States of the Confederacy all having been drained of supplies.

### The Draft.

No orders for enforcing or suspending the draft have been issued yet. General Fry's dispatch answers all questions relative to the matter by saying that it will take place as soon as the quotas can be assigned.

As bearing upon this subject it may be stated that Colonel Jaquess of Richmond fame has been visiting various Governors and other prominent persons, and has made a report within a week to the authorities here. It is understood that this report shows the opinion of very many of these personages to be that one more call, and a big one, had to be made immediately would enable General Grant to overthrow the military power of the rebellion within six months, and that these men can be raised by volunteering in a few weeks if the enforcement of the draft be suspended. Hence it does not appear improbable that the privilege of enlisting and receiving the bounties will remain open for awhile.

### The Rebels Fortifying Milledgeville.

The rebel expectations relative to General Sherman are indicated by the fact that orders were issued some weeks ago for fortifying Milledgeville, and a large force of negroes under a competent engineer was assigned to the work.

## FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

## THE REBELS ON THE DEFENSIVE.

## THE DISLIKE TO FIGHT.

BALTIMORE, September 6.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore *American* dated Berryville, Virginia, September 6th, says: The enemy are still in Sheridan's front, and as far as can be seen there are no indications of Early's retreat up the Valley at present.

The cavalry corps which left Rippon's store on Friday night has returned, having ascertained the enemy was in strong force beyond the Opequan.

Recruits and convalescents from hospitals are arriving in great numbers, almost every day, and are being rapidly sent forward to the front.

It was expected the enemy would have attacked us in our position at Berryville yesterday, and preparation was made at the field hospital for reception of 1,000 wounded, but we were disappointed, and your correspondent holds to the opinion that the enemy have no idea of assuming the offensive, but will be perfectly content for the present with acting on the defensive, and holding the Valley.

## New York State Union Convention.

## GATHERING OF THE DELEGATES.

### Names of Candidates for Governor.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 6.

Nearly all the delegates in the Union State Convention which meets here to-morrow have already arrived, but the number of outside attendants is not so great as usual.

Several names are mentioned for the nomination of Governor, R. E. Fenton, Gen. Dix, Preston King and Seymour, Tremane being the most prominent. Mr. Fenton seems strongest, being well backed from most sections of the State. Gen. Dix has many adherents but some of these are changing, their action being based upon a rumor that a telegram was received from him positively refusing to permit the use of his name.

A letter said to have been writen by him to Isaac Sherman, of New York, pending the Baltimore nominations is also being made use of by the friends of the other candidates.

It is alleged that in this letter declining the use of his name in connection with the nomination for Vice President, he takes the position that, while as a military officer of the Government he can support the Administration, yet, there is much of its political policy with which he differs.

New York again appears with a double delegation.

It is anticipated there will be a sharp contest between the Weed and the Radical branches of the party to secure a majority of the New State Committee. There is the likelihood of greater strife on this point than upon candidates. Among the probabilities present are Thurlow Weed, Horace Greely, George Opdyke, D. C. Littlejohn, R. F. Andrews, Lyman Tremain, and others.

## Latest from Richmond.

## REBEL ESTIMATE OF McCLELLAN.

## His Views on the War Recently Changed.

## PENDLETON ALL RIGHT.

### Brilliant Prospect for Rebel Independence.

## The Presidential Contest Described.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of Saturday says:—"Official reports from General Forrest to the 1st instant have been received here. He says the enemy evacuated the Memphis and Charleston railroad, up to Memphis, and that the Yankee troops are moving up the Mississippi river, *en route* to Virginia and Missouri."

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation offering a free pardon to the many deserters lurking in the woods and mountains, threatening the extreme penalties of law to those who are caught, as well as against their aiders and abettors. They are hunted like guilty felons.

The *Sentinel*, commenting on the Chicago nominations, says: McClellan, who was formerly a decided war man, is represented to have greatly modified, if not indeed abandoned, his belligerent sentiments. The support given him by so many decided peace men gives strong confirmation to the report, and nothing would be easier than for McClellan to reconcile a declaration for peace in the present state of the question, due, as he may suppose, to Lincoln's mismanagement of the war, with his past speeches in favor of war.

Of Mr. Pendleton no position there is no uncertainty. He is an ardent peace man, and the fact that such a man was nominated is a strong proof that Gen. McClellan's position can't be widely various. The contest which now commences will be brief but violent. Two months will close it, and decide which shall rule. Perhaps there are no public men in the United States separated by a greater animosity than exists between Lincoln and McClellan and their respective platforms. There is probably no one by whom Lincoln would not prefer to be beaten than by McClellan. This will add venom to the contest.

In another article the *Sentinel* says, if we have peace we must conquer it, and we may conquer it speedily if we but perform our duties at this juncture, as we have hitherto. Let us not remit our exertions because the enemy seems exhausted, and the prospects of peace seem improving. That exhaustion will speedily disappear, and he will return with renewed and mightier efforts if dampened zeal and diminished numbers on our part give him room to still hope for conquest. The prospects of Peace and Independence now so bright will fade away and vanish, if the ranks of our armies be thinned by deserters, by the indifference or neglect of our home keeping people, or by the careless discharge at their duties by our enrolling officers.

## FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

## Mosby Captures an Ambulance Train

## Horses and Prisoners Recaptured.

## No Fighting at Berryville on Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.

A special to the *Bulletin* from Harper's Ferry, dated 6th inst., says that an ambulance train of thirty-five wagons, after leaving the wounded, was captured by Mosby, the train being without an escort. Captain Bingham pursued the rebels and recaptured fifty horses and five prisoners. Major Kellogg, of the 123d Ohio, and Dr. Sheling, of the 36th Ohio, are among the prisoners captured by Mosby.

There was no fighting at Berryville on Sunday, and there is no news from there to-day, Monday.

## THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

## The Death of John Morgan Confirmed.

## Salute by General Grant in Honor of the Capture of Atlanta.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Sept. 6, 10 p. m.

*To Major General Dix, N. Y.:*

A dispatch from General Grant just received, gives a statement from the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 3d instant, that John Morgan was surprised and killed and his staff captured at Greenville, Tennessee, yesterday.

An unofficial dispatch received by this department this morning from Lexington, states that Gen. Gillen had officially reported the surprise and defeat of Gen. Sigel at Greenville; that John Morgan was killed, and his staff captured; forty to one hundred rebels killed; seventy prisoners taken, and one guard captured. This report is confirmed by the Richmond *Examiner*, there is no room to doubt its truth.

In honor of the capture of Atlanta, General Grant ordered a salute of one hundred guns be fired with shotted guns from every battery bearing upon the enemy.

Nothing has been received by the Department from Atlanta since the 4th inst., nor anything south of Nashville, on account of the derangement of the telegraph lines by the prevailing storms.

No movements of importance have taken place in the Shenandoah Valley.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

## GOV. SEYMOUR HEDGING.

## He Orders Flags to be Displayed.

## AND GUNS TO BE FIRED, &c., &c.

ALBANY, September 6.

By direction of Governor Seymour, flags were displayed from all the public buildings, and guns were fired at noon to-day in honor of the occupation of Atlanta by General Sherman's forces, and the victory of Admiral Farragut in the Harbor of Mobile.

## OPENING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IN BOSTON.

## Speeches by Gov. Andrew and Senator Wilson.

BOSTON, September 6.

The first great gathering of the Presidential campaign took place in Faneuil Hall to-night. The call was addressed to those who defend the integrity of the Republic, and favor a vigorous war as the only path to peace. At an early hour the hall was packed full, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Gov. Andrew presided, and made a stirring speech. Senator Wilson addressed the meeting, having been received with much enthusiasm.

Among the speakers were Senator Sumner, Geo. Sennot, Gen. Cutter and Gov. Boutwell. A letter from Edward Everett was read strongly indorsing a vigorous prosecution of the war.

## Arrival of Officers of the Kearsarge.

## The Condition of North Carolina.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says that five of the officers of the Kearsarge have arrived there to give evidence respecting the conduct of the English yacht Greyhound.

A conscripted North Carolinian now here, says the condition of that State is terrible. The conscripting guard and citizens, shoot each other daily. He thinks the rebel home guard will be bushwhacked out of existence soon.

### Another Hundred Guns.

MADISON, IND., Sept. 6.

One hundred guns were fired on Monday evening in honor of the recent Union victories. Colonel W. M. Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General, addressed a large concourse of people. He said he could not tell the difference between Cessationists and Secessionists.

## Disastrous Fire at Milwaukee.

## LOSS FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.

The Black Warrior warehouse was burned on Sunday last, and 20,000 bushels of wheat destroyed. Loss $50,000; fully insured.

## Nomination of Hon. E. R. Ingersoll for Congress.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 6.

Hon. E. Ingersoll was to-day nominated by acclamation for re-election to Congress from the 5th district, Illinois.

## Brown University, Hundredth Anniversary.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6.

The Brown University commemorated its one hundredth anniversary to-day. There is a large gathering of the alumni and friends of the College.

## FROM NASHVILLE.

## Gen. Milroy Engages Williams and Robertson.

## THE REBELS RETREATING.

### GENERAL ROSSEAU FOLLOWING UP.

## LATEST FROM ATLANTA.

## General Sherman Pursuing Hood.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.

The Nashville *Union* states that the Convention which assembled at the Capitol, yesterday, elected Sam P. Milligan, President, passed resolutions, and adjourned till to-day.

Three thousand rebel cavalry under Williams and Robertson, with three pieces of artillery, were near Murfreesboro on Saturday morning, and were attacked by Gen. Milroy. There was brisk fighting all day. On Sunday the rebels retreated towards Triune, followed by Milroy's force, which made several attacks during Sunday. The Federal loss was ten killed and wounded, including Col. Effert, 24 Kentucky, killed.

The rebel loss is thought to be larger than ours.

Milroy having exhausted his ammunition, joined Rosseau's force near Franklin.

Wheeler's main force was, on Tuesday, six miles southwest of Columbia.

Williams' detachment was reported to have joined him. Rousseau closely following. The damage done to the railroad was very slight, no bridge or trestle was destroyed.

Later dispatches from Milroy reports eleven rebels captured and twenty killed and wounded.

The Nashville *Times* says a dispatch received this morning reports Rousseau pursuing Wheeler south of Duck river. In charge upon the rebels who had dismounted to fight we captured five hundred horses.

Official dispatches received at Nashville announce that in the late fight before Atlanta the rebels lost three thousand killed and wounded and two thousand prisoners, including a Brigadier General, ten guns, and a large amount of camp equipage. Our loss was trifling, and the rebels were retreating in great haste.

Official information from the front dated Sunday, 27 miles below Atlanta, represents Sherman pushing rapidly southward of Atlanta.

## FROM EUROPE.

## Arrival of the Steamship Scotia.

## More About the Capture of the Georgia.

### The News of Our Successes in Mobile Bay

### ACTIVE BUSINESS IN U. S. BONDS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

The Steamship Scotia, from Liverpool Aug. 27, and Queenstown on the 28th, arrived at five o'clock.

The *Daily News* and *Morning Post* both have editorials showing that the seizure of the *Georgia* was legal and the British Government cannot interfere, as a confederate war vessel could not legally be sold in a British port.

The Liverpool *Courier* editorially states that Mr. Bates did not purchase the *Georgia* till the customs authorized and informed him that she could be registered as a British vessel, and she was accordingly so registered. It also publishes evidence that her charter for service to the Portuguese Government was *bona fide*.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* admits that the Federal success at Mobile, even at the present proportions, is considerable, and as regards peace, it adds its belief that the existence of a peace party is mystical; and that as long as there is a ray of hope the North will march onward to its end—Empire.

The *Times* also editorially questions whether the Republicans are any more inclined for recognition or reconciliation than they were a year ago.

The weekly returns of the bank France show an increase in cash of four and one-third millions francs.

Arrests were continued in Tyrol owing to an alleged conspiracy to detach Italian Tyron from Austria.

LIVERPOOL.—Flour slow of sale at late rates. Wheat, quiet but firm at Tuesday's improvement. Red Western 7s 6d@8s 6d. Wheat 8s 6d@9s 2d per 100 pounds. Corn unchanged. Mixed 30s; White 32s. Beef dull and drooping. Pork steady but inactive. Bacon in retail request, with prices firm at 56s@54s. Lard in better demand and 6d@1od dearer on the week. In most cases 61s 6d@63s 6d.

The Brokers' Circular reports sugars opened firmer and dearer, but closed dull, and the advance is partially lost.

Molasses quiet and unchanged.

Coffee in good demand.

Petroleum quiet but steady; refined sells at 8s 3d, in retail lots.

Jordan, Brothers Bros, & Co, report Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Beef quiet and a shade lower. Pork difficult to sell even at a considerable reduction. Bacon inactive but scarce, and the quotations are nominal. Lard dull. Circular says there has again been an active business this week in United States 5-20 bonds at prices from the lowest quotation of 87½ up to to-day's (Friday) prices of 88@88¼. There have been also some sales of Illinois Central shares at 45@44 discount; of Erie at 49@48. All other securities without reliable quotations.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

SATURDAY P. M., 27.

Breadstuffs quiet at yesterday's rates. Provisions unchanged from former rates. Pork quiet but a shade easier. Sugar dull and declining. Petroleum quiet but firm. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday P. M., 27.

Consols closed at 89¾@89¾. Illinois Central shares, 45@44 discount. Erie shares, 49@48.

The political news of to-day is meagre and unimportant. Senor Francisco Pacheco, agent of the Emperor of Mexico, had arrived in Spain, a bearer of despatches announcing to the Queen of Spain the accession of the Emperor Maximillian to the Mexican throne.

## ARRIVAL OF REBEL DESERTERS

## REGULATIONS OF ENLISTMENTS,

## Great Influx of Recruits to the Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

Fifteen Rebel deserters, brought hither from the Army of the Potomac, were released upon taking the oath, and furnished with transportation as far North as Philadelphia. These deserters represent Alabama, Florida, and North Carolina Regiments; and several of of them said they had either to enlist in the Rebel army or starve.

In the effort to fill the quotas of towns, an undue proportion of laudsmen have been entered in the Navy, and to remedy the evil an order has been issued restricting the proportion hereafter to fifteen per cent of the whole number of enlistments. This course is rendered necessary to prevent the accumulation of a large surplus of unserviceable recruits. Seamen, ordinary seamen, firemen, &c., are still wanted. The Naval Free Military Academy for the instruction of applicants for the command of colored troops, in Philadelphia, will be closed on the 5th instant.

During the last ten days the number of men mustered into the army have averaged 500 a day. On the 2d inst. 1,486 were mustered in, and on the 3d, 2,186. These are the latest reports. The number of men mustered in on 3d inst. is probably greater than has been mustered during any other one day for nearly two years.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day amount to $22,600, and the 10-40 loan $14,000.

About 25,000 widows are receiving pensions under the laws passed with reference to the present war.

## The Illinois Democratic State Convention.

## MEETING AT SPRINGFIELD.

### The Chicago Platform and Nominations Indorsed.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 6.

The Democratic State Convention to-day was largely attended and was perfectly harmonious.

Hon. Joseph C. Robinson was nominated for Governor, and S. Corning Judd for Lieut.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Purviance's New Photograph Establishment**, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card the life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

**Purviance's Photograph Rooms**, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

## The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

**National Union Nominations.**

FOR PRESIDENT:

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.**

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

**ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.**

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

**JAMES K. MOORHEAD.**

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

**THOMAS WILLIAMS.**

**Union County Nominations.**

*State Senate*—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
*Representatives*—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.]
*Prothonotary*—JACOB H. WALTER.
*County Commissioner*—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
*Coroner*—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
*Director of Poor*—R. H. DAVIS.

### Who Rejoice?

To those who support the resolve of the Chicago Convention in favor of an immediate armistice, and the withdrawal of our armies, the great victory of SHERMAN, and all our victories on sea and land, must be gall and wormwood. This is the necessary consequence of the position they are in, and of having placed the fortunes of their party, and the personal fortunes of their candidate, in opposition to military success. Logically and actually their fortunes can thrive but under defeat. Hence it cannot be otherwise than that Democrats who support the candidate and indorse the platform put forth at Chicago, should mourn over the success of our armies, and rejoice over their defeat. It so happens that the military and political campaign and prospects are so internately blended, that it is impossible to rejoice sincerely over the success of our armies, and at the same time support the nominations and platform made at Chicago. The issue before the country presents this anomaly. Support of the Democratic cause quenches the patriotic feeling at once awakened in truly loyal hearts by the news of victory. Such a result can come only from an advance by our armies, the crowding of the rebels to the wall, the extinction of rebel hope, the crippling of the rebellion; whereas the Chicago declaration is for the withdrawal of our forces, the granting of terms to the rebels that will at the very least give them hope, and which in reality look to the ultimate recognition of the independence of the South.

Who, then, rejoice over our victories?

### The Richmond View of Armistice.

The Democratic party having planted itself distinctly on the ground of an armistice with the South, it becomes important to know how the rebels regard the proposition, and what they expect will be the result of such an arrangement. To this end, the following from the Richmond *Enquirer* will be read with interest:

"There is but one way to obtain all that we want and to remain in the Union, and that is the action of a manly, straightforward course. Let us reject all secondary questions, and refuse all continuent arrangements. *The simple recognition of full and absolute independence of the Confederate States* is the one great condition upon which alone we can conclude peace; we ask for nothing more; we can accept nothing less. All other questions—of territorial limits, of the payment of the national debt, of compensation for losses—nay, even the vexed question, of emancipation—sink into utter insignificance by the side of the fundamental condition. Independence and Peace is what we fight and pray for, war and death is what we are equally prepared for. Our recognition yielded; we will discuss reconstruction with our enemies, and when convinced that our interest lies in once more trying one Government, there will be no danger of our people disregarding their plain interest. *Without recognition, there can be no armistice, no convention, no discussion*—nothing but war, war, war. There must be upon this recognition and war; there is no middle ground. Here we plant our banner, and here, with God's help, we mean to maintain it for us and our children."

Here, we conclude, is an answer sufficiently distinct. It renders it absolutely certain that JEFF. DAVIS & Co., will accept no terms but independence. This, however, was as well known when the Chicago Convention was in session as it is now. There can be drawn legitimately from the facts in the case no other inference than that the Democratic party, if they get power, mean to accede to the demands of the rebels and grant them their independence. Otherwise the Democrats would at once abandon the ground of peace. Indeed were not this the intention, the ground would never have been taken.

We do not question that there are Democrats who are truly loyal—strict party men, who are slow to believe that this nefarious purpose really exists. We ask them to look at the evidence. Is there anything in the platform that tells them that peace would not be granted to-day on the rebel terms, were the Democrats in power? Does not everything point to the deliberate purpose of ending the war by disunion? Could the truth be known, we do not question that it would be proved that this is the secret of the defiant attitude of DAVIS & Co. It is but reasonable to suppose that they are fully aware that Democratic ascendency will eventuate in separation. Their boldness in making the demand may be accounted for, without violence to reason, on this presumption. Is it not time for loyal Democrats to draw back?

### Gone!

The telegraph announces the destruction by fire, at Norfolk, of the frigate "Brandywine," a venerable and historical vessel.

She took her name from the circumstance that when just completed and ready to launch, in the year 1825, the noble General LAFAYETTE, who had been on a visit to this country for a year or two previous, was about to return to his native France. The vessel was named after the battle of the Revolution in which he was first engaged and wounded after joining the American army.

One half century afterwards he visited this country, and the "Brandywine" was subsequently selected to convey him to Havre, on his return home.

WILLIAM C. CHAPLIN, our late lamented fellow-citizen (afterwards Commander in the Navy), then commenced his career as midshipman in the "Brandywine," and sailed with the noble Marquess to *la belle France*.

### Political.

The Democrats of Venango county, Pennsylvania, have nominated Captain Wm. Hasson of Oil City, for Assembly; D. M'Elpatrick, Sandycreek, for Commissioner; Wm. P. White, Cranberry, for Auditor. The following is the Union ticket in Centre County: Assembly, Major Robert H. Forster; Commissioner, John S. Forster; Auditor, John Irwin. The same convention also nominated Edmund Blanchard, of Bellefonte, as the candidate for State Senator, subject to the confirmation of the conference of the senatorial District. It is understood that the Congressional Conferees of Centre county will vote for William H. Armstrong, which will secure him the nomination of the district.

### Popular Amusements.

To the people of Pittsburgh the subject of popular amusements is one which commends itself for consideration. There is, perhaps, no city of the same wealth and population in the United States so poorly provided for in the matter of amusements as ours, and there is no good reason why we should be so much in the back-ground. We know that in certain quarters objections to all amusements of a public character are indulged, and that from the purest and loftiest motives, but mistaken nevertheless. We do not mean to dictate the particular kinds or character of amusements, for that is a matter which the tastes and the inclinations of the community will regulate, but there is no reason why our citizens should be pinned down to one special class, or none at all. In such a case the popular vices become more common—eat in more deeply upon the vitals of the community, and threaten the imposition of burdens under which no city like ours should groan. We have no particular complaint to specify against the amusements now provided our people, beyond the criticisms which as public journalists we feel it our bounden duty to make, but we assume, and we trust, correctly, that while the present supply may be all that is demanded by those who avail themselves of it, it is by no means up to that standard which a community such as ours can enjoy, as a whole. Indeed we are inclined to doubt whether our present amusements are up to the standard desired by hundreds who patronize them on the ground that they have nothing better to take advantage of, but who feel that they must have some relief from the wear and tear duties of trade and commerce. In this case the low standard of our present amusements must exercise to a greater or less extent a vitiating influence, a leveling down instead of a leveling up of the popular taste. We know that home is the proper sphere in which to cultivate the finer feelings and to establish correct tastes, but we must take society as it is organized, and not theorize plans on the basis of the way in which we think it should be organized. In other words we need to be, we must be practical. Now it is a well known fact that during the summer our people have been entertained by travelling negro minstrels, wizards, &c., of fourth or fifth, or even lower rate competency; and they have been generously patronized, simply because there was nothing better on hand. And when the Fall season opens the gates to what are characterised as our regular amusements there is but little, if any improvement. The Winter season occasionally brings to us some noble minds who instruct us from the lecture rostrum, and this is the gem of the year. A very different class of our people attend lectures to that which usually makes up the audiences in our theater or varieties, and it is this fact which dictates the necessity for a higher standard of amusements for our people—amusements that shall combine instruction and convey to the human heart those lessons which are not commended to us as fitly in any other way. The man who said that he would "rather quote from Paul than from Shakespeare" was right to a certain extent, but we think he was mistaken in this, that he forgot that the same Almighty and All-wise Being who inspired Paul had invested Shakespeare with a most magnificent faculty of saying things in English which Paul said in Greek, a fact which makes it particularly unfortunate for those who have to make the best they can of Paul's sayings as they have been so admirably, but still imperfectly, rendered in our language. Chaucer wrote some magnificent things, made unexceptionable descriptions, put men and women of his day in procession and made them walk and talk, until the reader of his works imagines that he sees a vast array of automata passing before him, but notwithstanding this gorgeous characteristic, the author was coarse, that is as seems to us, altogether too coarse for our time. His brave Saxonisms are commendable, but there are expressions in the Canterbury Tales so outre as to draw down the condemnation of our present society. Should we displace Cowper because Chaucer was so grand? And yet, was not Chaucer truthful? Did he not reform the language, elevate the taste, and satirize down the wrongs of his time? These are considerations that are pertinent to the subject of popular amusements. We do not, in asking for something better than we have, attempt to condemn the lessons of the past, the teachings of religion, or underrate those who taught them, but we need on the stage as in the lecture room, the point which adorns the tale, the lesson that instructs as well as amuses. We hold that amusement isolated from instruction tends strongly in the direction of vice. With a loftier class of amusements at the disposal of our people, we can see more clearly the defects in what we now have, and feel more free to condemn as well as criticize. We have thus briefly brought the subject before our readers, hoping that some of our public spirited men, who comprehend the problem of social life, will give it that attention which is its due, and that aid which is in their power.

### Garibaldi's Greeting to America.

After the malignant and traitorious utterances of the Copperheads and rebels at Chicago, it is refreshing to read what Garibaldi—one of Liberty's noblest champions—has to say in reference to our sanguinary struggle with the slave oligarchs of the South. In a recent letter to the editor of *La Nation Suisse*, the noble Italian patriot thus writes:

I desire to add my name to the four thousand citizens of Geneva who have addressed the United States in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution and the abolition of slavery, and I hope in so doing to obtain the approbation of the free citizens of Italy and of all free citizens. Glory to Switzerland! That old home of liberty deserves to stand in the vanguard of human emancipation. From a fatality now weighing on nations, we see great peoples perish less, and even disappear, before the lying flattery of despotism, and calumnious of freedom become the pulse of tyranny.

"Well, let Switzerland take the lead till nations repent. Tyrants pass away; nations are immortal. What avails a minority? We shall conquer by aid of our old traditions, and we shall again see tyranny melt before the popular phalanx as snow before the sun. We shall conquer because we have right, justice and brotherhood on our side. Let me now call the attention of Switzerland to a great fact. The American Republics present to the world the spectacle of the conversion of the peoples. An aggression against the Peruvian territory, completed by the Spanish Bourbons, has raised a cry of alarms and vengeance from all her sister nations.

"If the elder sister of republics will send one word of comfort to her suffering sister, it would be a striking contrast to the shameful league of tyrants against liberty, which we now see in Europe. Mind this: Poland swamped by Russia, and the apathy of all, is the first step to return to the barbarism of the middle ages. If the 'partition' disgraced the eighteenth, the destruction of Poland is a lasting blot on the nineteenth century. Alas! our civilization as yet is but false."

### "Deep Dispair" of the Rebels.

[Correspondence of the Petersburg Express, Aug. 29.]

NEAR MALONE CROSSING, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, August 29, 1864.—Unsuccessful efforts of yesterday to dislodge the enemy had the effect to still further depress us, and when, during the past five or six days, we learned that the enemy were gradually extending their lines down the road, hope gave way to a feeling of deep despair. We prepared for the worst, and many, we regret to say, have realized all and more than they expected. Both sides of the track the enemy have swept fences and crops, leaving scarcely a vestige remaining; the crops, consisting chiefly of corn and sorghum, have been fed to men and horses, and the fences put upon the railroad sills to assist in the burning. The road is quite effectually destroyed as far as Mrs. Fannie Hatton's place, a distance of about two and three-quarter miles south of Ream's Station. Above the station I did not extend my walk, and therefore cannot speak from observation; but from all I can learn, the same destruction has taken place, at least to Yellow Tavern, making in all about a ne miles of the track destroyed.

On the 10th of September, 1861, McClellan made the following speech to his soldiers:

"SOLDIERS:—We have had our last retreat. You stand by me and I will stand by you, and henceforth victory will crown our efforts."

McClellan made a dozen retreats after that speech. The soldiers stood by him. He has basely violated the promise by deserting them. He now stands upon a peace platform.

### The Betrayers of Our Government.

If anything more were needed to convince the American people that the leaders of the party, calling itself Democratic, were utterly unscrupulous as to the means to be employed to get themselves into power, it would be found in the infamous speeches made at Chicago, and in the platform there adopted. Can it be that such men still claim to be Democratic? If so, well may we exclaim, O Democracy! what dreadful deeds are done in thy name. If have often associated the name of Democrat with that which is manly, just, noble, cosmopolitan. There is a magic in the word that has befogged and befooled thousands. But whatever of good attached to the party in the years that are gone, when such minds as Jackson and Benton were representative therein, it has *now* become the synonym of all that is "earthly, sensual and devilish." That party is willing, for the sake of place and power, to hand over the government to the keeping of traitors, aristocrats and tyrants—tyrants who, to perpetuate and extend the gory dominions of their peculiarly devilish "institution," took up the sword, by which they and their system shall ere long perish—if the friends of Freedom are true to God and humanity. And a generation shall arise to take their place who will inaugurate a state of things "wherein shall dwell righteousness," and life's blessings be dispensed in the spirit of justice, as expressed in the motto "For me, for thee, for all."

American Democracy no longer seeks the establishment of equal rights, or the promotion of the general good. Its light has gone out; its glory has departed. It can never again claim the admiration of such minds as were once conspicuous examples within its ranks, of political and moral rectitude. It now cries "peace peace, when there is no peace." It has taken sides with the oppressor *against* the oppressed. It is the foe of the people, the friend of the tyrant and traitor. Having sold itself to the devil—of slavery, its doom is sealed. It has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It has upon its brow "the mark of the beast;" and anon, when the Angel of Liberty shall go forth over the earth, making the hills and valleys ring with jubilee rejoicings, this Democracy shall skulk away to the dens and caves of the earth, and become a hissing and a by-word among the nations till "the last syllable of recorded time."

How much suffering yet remains for a people long identified with the wrongs of oppression, none of us may know. But, of one thing we may be assured, the more earnestly and invincibly we stand up for Right and Justice, the sooner we shall conquer and "our light break forth as the morning." The skies even now seem to brighten, and may we not hope that this lingering night of a sinful nation's retribution may be near its end, that the carnival of sin is well nigh o'er. Let us pray for that era which shall usher in the Great Republic of the Free.

Let us not consent, therefore, to make "peace" with the foes of Freedom and Humanity. In the stirring words of a modern poet I would say:

"Yes, Peace is beautiful; and I do yearn
For her to clasp the World's poor tortured hand,
As sweet spring warmth doth brood o'er coming flowers.
But peace with those Leviathans of blood?
Who prate crimson seas, devouring men?
Give them the band of brotherhood—whose fangs
Are on our hearts with the grim bloodhounds gripe?
Peace with oppression, which doth tear friends
And brothers from the arms of wife and home,
To eat our hearts and drink *our* blood to-morrow?
Out on't! it is the tyrants cunning cant,
The robe of sheen thrown o'er its deadly daggers,
Which start to life, where'er it hugs to death.
Farewell, War!—war with the cause of war.
Arise! its Freedom's bleeding fight—strike home!
Wherever tyrants lift the gorgon-head!
Let it go forth, mankind's great word, Arise!
And Justice, and mankind's high Destiny!"

TRUE DEMOCRAT.

September 5, '64.

### General Grant and the Army on the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1864.

It is stated on good authority that there is a letter in Washington from General Grant, in which he either takes decided ground against the Chicago platform or decided ground in favor of the re-election of President Lincoln. I have not seen the letter, but it is doubtless in existence. All my information is to the effect that the Army of the Potomac, and nearly all its leaders, regular and volunteer, feel that a great slight has been put upon them by the resolutions of the Chicago Convention, and especially by the nomination of Pendleton, of Ohio, the steady enemy of the war, as a candidate for Vice President. And this feeling extends in a great degree to our armies in the other departments. General McClellan, emphatically the slowest General of the war, not excepting Buell and Fitz John Porter, both of them now out of the service, and bitter enemies of the Administration, cannot be put forward as the man to finish the rebellion on such a platform as he now occupies, even if he were a better military leader than Grant, Sherman, or Canby. And yet it is to him and Pendleton that the closing of the war is confided by the Chicago Convention. This illogical position is felt keenly in all the colonies of the army. There are not, I predict, ten Generals in all the armies of the Republic who sympathize with the Chicago platform and candidates. And this does not grow out of dislike to General McClellan—for many of these men have been among his friends—but they see plainly the result. To place the past in this anomalous and inconsistent position as the candidate of such a party or such a platform, and in association with such a politician as the Copperhead Vallandigham and Democrat Pendleton, of Ohio. Averse as many of these officers, and many of the men who follow them, are to taking any part in party strife, they would be less than men if they did not resent and oppose such an example.

### Mason, Bradbury, and Root's Opinion of the Cabinet Organ.

Dr. Lowell Mason, Author of "Carmina Sacra," and other musical works, says:

"I regard Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organ as likely to be of important service to the cause of Church Music, as they are really very effective and beautiful accompanying instruments of sacred song; while the low prices at which they are offered, render them very generally available. And more important than all else is the use of one of them in divine service, I can recommend these instruments with confidence for Sabbath Schools, Vestries, and smaller churches."

Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury, author of "The Jubilee," and other popular works, says:

"An instrument possessing so many beauties is admirably adapted to the parlor and the Church; and I am satisfied that as soon as the public become acquainted with the superior merits of your instrument, your only trouble will be to supply the demand."

Mr. George F. Root, author of "The Diapason," says:

"I have never seen any thing of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind that interests me so much as Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organ," &c.

Mr. C. Meyer, is the exclusive agent for this city, for Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, and has now a fine assortment at his Music Rooms, 80 Wood street.

### Settling with a Tenant.

When Bradley Johnston entered Frederick during the late raid, he had a settlement with the occupant of his house (his former residence in that city), who had come into possession of it by virtue of a sale under the Confiscation Act of Congress. The proceedings were rather more summary than agreeable. They are thus related by a Washington paper: When Bradley Johnson entered Frederick, he directed his steps to his old dwelling where he and his family once resided. He found his old homestead occupied by a Northern man, who purchased it from the government. He asked for the occupant, who appeared, and with a few pertinent inquiries informed him that he was the rightful owner of the house, and at once demanded the rent of $1,200, at the rate of $100 per month—the man residing in it four months. He gave the man thirty minutes to collect the rent, which was done. Bradley asked him if he wanted a receipt. The man said no, and then Bradley gave him two hours to move his goods out, which was also done. The house was then set on fire and in a little while was a mass of ruins.

### Democratic Texts.

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## MINING INTELLIGENCE.

### Arrival of Swedish Miners—The Keweenaw County Mines—Mining in Ontonagon County—Discoveries on the North Shore of Lake Superior—Silver Lead—Mining Prospects—The Future of the Upper Peninsula.

We learn from the Detroit *Advertiser*, that 220 Swedish miners arrived at Houghton on the Pewabic to be employed in the Portage Lake District. They are said to be a hardy set of men, and were accompanied by their families. They will help to make the bone and sinew of the country.

The Keweenaw County Mines promise to increase very materially their shipments, over any previous year, and yet that increase will be much less than it would have been with an adequate force to push their mines as was intended. Yet many of their best mines will only begin, this year, to realize on their immense sources of mineral wealth. With the developments made in the county the past year, it is probably safe to conjecture that the 3,000 tons, more or less, shipped in 1864, will be steadily increased for many years to come.

In Ontonagon county "the harvest is indeed great, but the laborers are few." And the lack of men is fully equalled by the want of machinery. With nearly fifty mines in the county, there was but little over 100 heads of ordinary stamps in operation for all the mills. The Ontonagon *Miner* says, is it to be wondered at then, that one of them will nearly treble, and the other probably double our shipments the coming season. With more working mines than either of the other counties—almost as many, indeed, as both of them, we shall probably ship about one ton in six of the present year's exports.

Our mines are not, as a whole, poorer than those in the neighboring counties, but we have counted too much on the heavier grades of copper and too little on the stamp work. Let the time for this suicidal policy suffice, and adopt in its stead that one of world-wide celebrity, "take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves." We already have lodes opening at the Wikona, Aztec, and a number of other mines in the county, that need as large mills as any on the lake.

Recent explorations have demonstrated the fact that native copper in abundance exists in quantities sufficient for paying mining purposes in the State of Minnesota, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The trap belts run northeast and southwest, or parallel with those on Point Keweenaw and the Ontonagon District, with the difference of the inclination or dip being southeast toward the lake. There has been a number of lodes entered this season for the copper that has been found upon the surface, and as good surface shows indicate more mineral below, it is generally taken for granted that the copper mining will be carried on in this region at no very remote period.

A ton of vein rock recently sent to Philadelphia from Holyoke's & Co's. location in the Marquette district, gave 400 pounds of galena, containing $40 worth of silver. This looks in the highest degree encouraging. Most of the lots have been brighten, and may we not hope that this lingering night of a sinful nation's retribution may be near its end, that the carnival of sin is well nigh o'er. Let us pray for that era which shall usher in the Great Republic of the Free.

Let us not consent, therefore, to make "peace" with the foes of Freedom and Humanity. In the stirring words of a modern poet I would say:

"Yes, Peace is beautiful; and I do yearn
For her to clasp the World's poor tortured hand,
As sweet spring warmth doth brood o'er coming flowers.
But peace with those Leviathans of blood?
Who prate crimson seas, devouring men?
Give them the band of brotherhood—whose fangs
Are on our hearts with the grim bloodhounds gripe?
Peace with oppression, which doth tear friends
And brothers from the arms of wife and home,
To eat our hearts and drink *our* blood to-morrow?
Out on't! it is the tyrants cunning cant,
The robe of sheen thrown o'er its deadly daggers,
Which start to life, where'er it hugs to death.
Farewell, War!—war with the cause of war.
Arise! its Freedom's bleeding fight—strike home!
Wherever tyrants lift the gorgon-head!
Let it go forth, mankind's great word, Arise!
And Justice, and mankind's high Destiny!"

TRUE DEMOCRAT.

September 5, '64.

### General Grant and the Army on the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1864.

It is stated on good authority that there is a letter in Washington from General Grant, in which he either takes decided ground against the Chicago platform or decided ground in favor of the re-election of President Lincoln. I have not seen the letter, but it is doubtless in existence. All my information is to the effect that the Army of the Potomac, and nearly all its leaders, regular and volunteer, feel that a great slight has been put upon them by the resolutions of the Chicago Convention, and especially by the nomination of Pendleton, of Ohio, the steady enemy of the war, as a candidate for Vice President. And this feeling extends in a great degree to our armies in the other departments. General McClellan, emphatically the slowest General of the war, not excepting Buell and Fitz John Porter, both of them now out of the service, and bitter enemies of the Administration, cannot be put forward as the man to finish the rebellion on such a platform as he now occupies, even if he were a better military leader than Grant, Sherman, or Canby. And yet it is to him and Pendleton that the closing of the war is confided by the Chicago Convention. This illogical position is felt keenly in all the colonies of the army. There are not, I predict, ten Generals in all the armies of the Republic who sympathize with the Chicago platform and candidates. And this does not grow out of dislike to General McClellan—for many of these men have been among his friends—but they see plainly the result. To place the past in this anomalous and inconsistent position as the candidate of such a party or such a platform, and in association with such a politician as the Copperhead Vallandigham and Democrat Pendleton, of Ohio. Averse as many of these officers, and many of the men who follow them, are to taking any part in party strife, they would be less than men if they did not resent and oppose such an example.

### Mason, Bradbury, and Root's Opinion of the Cabinet Organ.

Dr. Lowell Mason, Author of "Carmina Sacra," and other musical works, says:

"I regard Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organ as likely to be of important service to the cause of Church Music, as they are really very effective and beautiful accompanying instruments of sacred song; while the low prices at which they are offered, render them very generally available. And more important than all else is the use of one of them in divine service, I can recommend these instruments with confidence for Sabbath Schools, Vestries, and smaller churches."

Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury, author of "The Jubilee," and other popular works, says:

"An instrument possessing so many beauties is admirably adapted to the parlor and the Church; and I am satisfied that as soon as the public become acquainted with the superior merits of your instrument, your only trouble will be to supply the demand."

Mr. George F. Root, author of "The Diapason," says:

"I have never seen any thing of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind that interests me so much as Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organ," &c.

Mr. C. Meyer, is the exclusive agent for this city, for Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, and has now a fine assortment at his Music Rooms, 80 Wood street.

### Settling with a Tenant.

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### General Intelligence.

Some time ago a circular was issued by the War Department requiring that all officers promoted should re-enlist for three years, before receiving their commissions. This has caused much dissatisfaction among many officers, who will not accept their commissions on these terms. The whole matter has, in consequence, been referred to Gen. Grant.

The Boston *Transcript* says, truly and forcibly, that "of all the senseless gabble the world has ever been afflicted with, the resolutions and harangues of the Copperheads about free speech and free press are the most ridiculous. The very parties who are charging upon the Federal Government all manner of tyranny, despotism and usurpation, are, in their very utterance of disloyal sentiments, and their daily endeavors to embarrass every measure for the defense of the nation against armed rebellion, monuments of the leniency and toleration of authorities they studiously misrepresent and malign."

Accounts from Kansas represent that serious fears are felt of a guerrilla raid upon Lawrence. Scouts report that a force of about 1,500 rebels have concentrated in Cass county, Mo., and preparations are making for an extensive raid. It is said that they intend to cross the border at two points, but their plans are really unknown. Citizens of Lawrence have arrived at Leavenworth to take measures for defense.

A Union officer, lately released from prison at Macon, Ga., gives a vivid description of the desperate measures to which the rebels have resorted to reinforce Hood. Besides conscripting everybody, they have put into the ranks all the unarmed employes, including even hospital stewards. To supply the places of the latter, women have been conscripted; and every house in Macon has had a certain number of sick and wounded billeted upon it.

In consequence of the great demand for British iron in the United States a considerable increase is observable in the exports of iron of various kinds during the last two years. Thus, in the six months ending June 30, the exports of pig and puddled iron were 237,724 tons, against 230,068 tons in the corresponding period of 1863, and 220,241 tons in the corresponding period of 1862; of bar, angle, bolt and rod iron, 153,590 tons, against 157,383 tons in the corresponding period of 1863, and 142,831 tons in the corresponding period of 1862; of railway iron of all sorts, 222,807 tons, against 199,675 tons in the corresponding period of 1863, and 179,978 tons in the corresponding period of 1862.

The accounts from Lyons, France, are very unsatisfactory. The silk manufacturers have not only lost their best customers by the civil war in America, but they labor under the disadvantage of paying a high price for the raw material and of increased wages to their operatives.

Six refugees (Irishmen) from the South have arrived from City Point, having come into our lines from Richmond. Several of these men reside at Petersburg, but say they were compelled to leave there and go to Richmond, owing to the fact that many of the residences of the former place have been nearly demolished by the destructive fire poured in by our guns. Col. Ingraham released all of these refugees upon their taking the oath of fidelity to the United States Government.

The oil fever is raging at a most fearful rate in Ritchie County, West Virginia. A multitude of leases and sales are being made. Lands that have been regarded as worthless are now bringing heavy prices. Purchasers seem not to heed the price.

E. F. Drake, the great railroad builder, and his associates have subscribed $400,000 stock to the Minnesota Valley railroad, and will at once commence to finish it. Some forty miles of the road are graded and only wait ties and iron to open it for business.

The Taunton *Gazette* mentions the death of a boy at that place, caused by frequent bathing in impure water. He absorbed the poison through the skin, abscesses formed, and he died after two week's sickness. Such cases are not uncommon where boys bathe in ponds, that depend for a supply of water on the rains and the springs. In such seasons the water becomes corrupt and poisonous.

One individual firm in Chicago paid a direct tax to the Government, during the year ending July 1, 1864, of $30,000, or $2,500 per $61

A letter from Memphis states that Gen. Forrest has sent in word to Gen. Washburne that he regretted taking his clothes without his being in them; that if he would send him gray cloth enough for a suit, he would return the General's wardrobe. The General replied that if he would return his clothes, he would do so, if not, Forrest could keep them. Some safe place for the cloth to be deposited. General Washburne's watch was also stolen from under his pillow, but the thieving rebel lost it opposite headquarters, and it was quickly found, and the General now looks upon his watch as a trophy.

During the recent raid of Gen. Stoneman, three men of the 14th Illinois were captured while wandering alone, and nothing was known of their fate. Shortly after a large party of the same regiment were riding rapidly through the woods, and came suddenly upon a squad of rebels who had just drawn up the three men in line to shoot them, and taking them by surprise, captured the whole party and liberated their companions.

### Personal.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, so well known for his defense and brilliant advocacy of our cause before the English public, arrived in Boston in the steamer Europa.

Says the Fishkill *Journal*: "We have lately learned a fact which is new to us, and probably will be to most of our readers. The sword which General Washington carried through the Revolution was made in this village, at a shop which then stood near what is now the residence of Mr. C. C. Rogers. The Venerable weapon is now in the Patent Office of Washington, and still bears the imprint of the maker's name, in these words: 'J. Bailey, Fishkill.'"

Col. Charras has left Brussels for America. His destination is said to be the headquarters of the Federal army commanded by Grant.

In consequence of Garibaldi's resignation of the office of Grand Master of the Italian Free Masons, all the lodges of his jurisdiction were convoked for the 15th of September, to elect his successor.

Gen. McClellan was serenaded a few nights since, at his residence in Orange, New Jersey. He said he did not believe they expected a speech from him, nor did he feel disposed to make any extended remarks at this time. The events of the day were entirely too new, and he could scarcely realize the position in which he had been placed. After again thanking them for the honor of the call, the General withdrew amid the cheers of the assembly and the music of the band. A number of friends accompanied him into the house and were hospitably entertained.

It is said that Mrs. General Grant is now the guest of Mrs. General Meade in Philadelphia. The former is making arrangements to take up a permanent residence in that city.

Gov. Curtin has taken a trip to New York and the East, by advice of his physician. He is ill with intermittent fever.

### Military Intelligence.

There is great rejoicing all over the country over the fall of Atlanta. It appears that while the rebel cavalry were operating upon General Sherman's rear, that officer was prosecuting his movements successfully, and at eleven o'clock this morning, entered the city of Atlanta, and found that his combinations had compelled its evacuation by Hood. Transmission of this intelligence over the wires, which have been cut for several days, proves that Rosseau has been successful in his effort to dislodge the cavalry expedition of Forrest, Wheeler and Morgan, and to drive them in full retreat. The capture of Atlanta secures the possession of the whole State of Georgia, and renders the condition of the rebel leaders more desperate than it has ever before been. Hood's present retreat—one of those masterly strategic movements for which this General has been so noted—that he has been enabled to achieve so brilliant a result, under the circumstances he has been apparent, not only to General Sherman, but to the majority of his officers, that the position could not be maintained, for which Joe Johnston was enabled to build around Atlanta during the time he occupied Sherman's attention by his slow retreats, are represented as the most formidable character and strength.

Referring to the great victory at Atlanta, the New York *Tribune* says: Though he may have escaped with a considerable fragment of troops, it is evident the campaign and the State are lost to him. Sherman's necessity for rest will not be long; but longer or shorter, he is in safe possession of the point to which all the efforts of the campaign, on both sides, were directed, and he has now the right to delay, if he thinks it advisable. Certain it is there will be no slowness on the part of Gen. Sherman, where it is possible to be swift. As well as any man in the country understands the supreme importance of complete military possession of this central pillar of the Rebel Confederacy, and Hood does not for a moment imagine that he will allow the fruits of this crowning triumph shall be left ungathered. The boast of the rebel leader that he would hold Atlanta till his army was annihilated vanishes in the light of the superior generalship of his opponent, and with it, as he well knows, passes, or will soon pass, all that Atlanta was meant to defend.

Says the Philadelphia *Telegraph*: By this stroke he has given us what military men call a decisive victory—that is, one which establishes a great principle of a campaign. The victory says as plainly as the words themselves that we can crush the Rebellion if we will; and it says as boldly and as incontestably that Georgia, the "Empire State of the South," is in our possession. More than this: it is a glorious reconfirmation and fulfillment of the prophecy of Major General John A. Logan, made in Congress in 1861; "The men of the Northwest will hew their way to the Gulf with their swords!" They have done this by water on the Mississippi, and now by land through Georgia. East of the Alleghenies soon will marshal, without stopped a legion of veteran heroes under the leadership of the only American general of this war who will bear the *sobriquet* of conqueror.

The influx of men to the army of the Potomac is steady and unabated, and each day a fresh lot of soldiers come to the front, many of whom are apportioned among the different regiments.

### Gen. John A. Logan.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that a strong effort was made to induce Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, to accept the nomination for Vice President on the Copperhead ticket. John B. Haskin, Ex-Member of Congress from New York, and a personal friend of Logan, wrote him, some weeks ago, an urgent letter to allow his name to go before the Convention for Vice President. Several other prominent politicians wrote him on the subject. Haskin sent him a second letter, stronger, if possible, in language than the first one, beseeching him to be a candidate, and assuring him of the hearty support of the New York and other eastern delegates. Gen. Logan unqualifiedly refused. He told those gentleman that he did not *train with that crowd;* that he was a

### Foreign Gossip.

*Bentley's Miscellany* has the following sketch of the Tuileries on the night of a court-ball. We quote: The Tuileries look very imposing at a distance on the night of a court-ball. The whole enormous facade is lit up from top to bottom, and on the Place du Carousel there is such a throng of carriages that it is difficult to comprehend how the equipages will be able to get down. For all that the most admirable order prevails, and is most visible at the period of the guests departing. The inner court of the Tuileries, *la cour d'honneur*, is truly splendid. In the place of the gas lamps, you see everywhere the imperial N, or the imperial crown in a laurel wreath, blazing with light, and as this illumination is repeated on all sides at least two hundred times, it is easy to form an idea of the splendor and brightness of the court-yard, which is so large that ten thousand men can manœuvre in it conveniently. The principal staircase inside the enclosure also produces a grand impression. From top to bottom on every step there stand alternately a twelve-armed candelabrum and a Cent Gard, *en grande tenue*; there is a dark red carpet on the white marble steps, and high above it a gigantic chandelier, gleaming like a sun. The sight is really marvellous. The reception takes place in the Salle des Marechaux, and the ball in the Galleria de Diane. A portion of the Emperor's private apartments is also used on the occasion of the court balls, and supper is served in the Pavillion de Marsan. At the latter only five hundred guests, chiefly ladies, sit down with their Majesties; the remainders are spread over various large rooms, where buffetts are erected, which, of course, leave nothing to be desired. Supper is served at tables holding four, eight, or twelve persons, and, as about four hundred footmen are employed in the palace on such occasions, the attendance is befitting the exalted company. As a rule, the Emperor opens the ball with a lady, usually the wife of an ambassador. The Empress has not danced since the death of her sister, the Duchess of Alba; still she goes to the ball-room, where a special dais is erected for her. Here she remains, surrounded by her ladies; and this is the moment when the Great Chamberlain presents to her distinguished foreigners. The toilets to be seen on the dais of such a moment are truly the *ne plus ultra* of elegance and wealth. It is impossible to say how many millions' worth of jewels and precious stones are collected at this small spot. The costume of the Empress, though not always the costliest, (Fran von Rothschild, for instance, sometimes wears a spencer completely covered with brilliants,) is the most tasteful. Nothing more beautiful could be imagined, and a cry of admiration bursts from a thousand lips. The Empress never remains long, but retires very quietly before midnight. The illumination then disappears from the south side of the palace, but the ball goes on uninterruptedly till near daybreak. The Emperor usually remains longer. But, the longer the ball lasts, the more guests find their way to the Pavillion de Marsan, where play-rooms are, and where many an old General goes on punting till near six in the morning. The direct expenses of such a court ball, of which four are given annually, are said to figure in the civil list at 140,000 francs; but the indirect expenses of the guests invited, and especially the ladies, may easily exceed ten times that amount. Hence, the imperial court balls are most welcome to the milliners, silk mercers and jewellers.

Many persons will be startled to hear that doubts have been thrown upon the orthodoxy of that enthusiastic defender of the faith, the Bishop of Oxford. Years ago, when he was a member of the Sterling Club, there would have been some feasibility in the imputation; but the late Bishop Wilberforce has been so energetic against "Essays and Reviews" that he has come to be considered the most orthodox among the orthodox. This week, however, the Bishop has, as was evident in the report we gave on Tuesday, been speaking in a tone quite new with him and very surprising to his hearers. An "Oxfordshire Rector" writes to the *Record* newspaper in much tribulation, and is especially excited about the Bishop's idea of inspiration. He says: "The Bishop explained, with his accustomed power and facility of diction, the opinion he had formed upon the subject, and illustrated his meaning at length by adducing the simile of the servant sent by his master to convey a message to a friend, of the nature of which the two corresponding parties wished the servant to be ignorant; and in the course of his remarks the Bishop used the terms of the 'human element in the Bible.' There was, of course, considerable discussion subsequently upon the remarks made by his lordship, and to-day the subject was again referred to. Many of the clergy present felt startled to find that one of those who were foremost to denounce Colenso and John Essay-ism opposed to endorse the truth of the principle saying which they advocate. The Bishop attempted to explain his meaning to-day; he re-announced his opinion with this saying proviso, that as yet he had not found, and that he believed he never should find, a particle of error in the Word of God. But what of the principle which he enunciates? Many assert that they have discovered historical geographical, arithmetical, scientific, moral and religious error in the Bible. How does his lordship propose to answer them?"—*Liverpool Post.*

APPEARANCE OF THE SUN FROM THE NORTH POLE.—To a person standing at the north pole, the sun appears to sweep horizontally around the sky every twenty-four hours without any perceptible variation, during its circuit, in its distance from the horizon. On the 21st of June it is 23 deg. 38 min. above the horizon, a little more than one-fourth of the distance to the zenith, the highest point that it ever reaches. From this altitude it slowly descends, its track being represented by a spiral or screw with a very fine thread, and in the course of three months it wends its way down to the horizon, which it reaches on the 23d of September. On this day it slowly sweeps around the sky with its face half hidden below the icy sea. It still continues to descend, and after it has entirely disappeared it is still so near the horizon that it carries a bright twilight around the heavens in its daily circuit.

As the sun sinks lower and lower, this twilight gradually grows fainter till it fades away. On the 20th of December the sun is 23° 28' below the horizon, and this is the midnight of the dark winter of the pole. From this date the sun begins to ascend, and after a time his return is heralded by a faint dawn which circles slowly around the horizon, completing its circuit every twenty-four hours. This dawn grows gradually brighter, and on the 20th of March the peaks of ice are gilded with the first level rays of the six-month's day. The bringer of this long day continues to wind his spiral way upwards, till he reaches his highest place on the 21st of June, and his annual course is completed.—[*Scientific American.*

A CHINESE GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE.—He first took us to his country-house now uninhabited. It was the perfect residence of a Chinese gentleman. There was a very large garden, with bamboo hedges and large fishtanks, edged with walls of blue bricks, perforated tiles. His pigs were in admirable condition, and as beautiful as the Prince Consort's at Windsor. About the grounds were nutmegs, mangosteens, plantains, cocoanuts, dariens, and small creepers, trained into baskets and pagodas. Inside the house the drawing-room had doors sliding across circular openings. We then went on to this gentleman's private residence, entering by a Chinese triumphal gate. He tells me he has ten miles of carriage road round his estate. It is on a fine, undulating tract of land, reclaimed from the jungle, and laid out with rare taste. In the outskirts a tiger killed a man the other day. In his garden I found Jacko, living in a cane cage, next door to a porcupine; there were also some rare birds,—Pumbier on some very small Berbmin bulls, a Cashmere goat, and a family of young kangaroos. There were all sorts of unknown beautiful flowers placed about in enormous Chinese vases.

Here I first saw the tea plant growing. It is of the camelia tribe, three or four feet high, perhaps, and bears a small white flower, like an ordinary rose. Also I saw shown the "moon flower," a kind of rounded convolvulus that only opens at night. There was a bower of "monkey cups," the pitcher flower, which collects water, and from which Jocko refreshes himself in the jungles. The fan palm produced water by being pierced with a penknife, of a clear, cold quality. Several minute creepers were trained over wire forms to imitate dragons with egg shells for their eyes; and there were many of the celebrated dwarf trees—the first I had seen—little oaks and elms about eighteen inches high, like small withered old men. The house here was superbly furnished in the English style, but with lanterns all about it. At six the guests arrived—mostly English—all dressed in short white jackets and trowsers. The dinner was admirably served, in good London style, and all the appointments are regarded plate, glass, wines and dishes, perfect. The quiet, attentive washing of the little Chinese boys deserved all praise. After dinner we lounged through the rooms decorated with English prints of the Royal family, statuettes, curiosities from every part of the world, and rare objects in the stone and cracked china. [Chinese Letter.


**SCHOOL BOOKS USED IN THE FEMALE COLLEGE—**
Cæsar's Commentaries.
Cæsar's Gallic War.
Cæsar's Civil War.
Cæsar's Gallic and Civil War.
Cæsar's Commentaries complete.
Cæsar's Commentaries complete, with Notes.
Cæsar's Commentaries complete, with Notes and Maps.
Cæsar's Commentaries complete, with Notes, Maps and Plans.
Cæsar's Commentaries complete, with Notes, Maps, Plans and Lexicon.
Cæsar's Commentaries complete, with Notes, Maps, Plans, Lexicon and Grammar.
Cæsar's Commentaries complete, with Notes, Maps, Plans, Lexicon, Grammar and Exercises.
Cæsar's Commentaries complete, with Notes, Maps, Plans, Lexicon, Grammar, Exercises and Vocabulary.
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## N. HOLMES & SONS,

## BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. " do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

**Stocks and Bonds of every description** BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

au10


## Finance and Trade.

### Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

| Par | Val | BANKS. Offd | Asked | Sales | Div'd May 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 50 | Exchange | — | 73½ | — |
| | 50 | Citizens | — | 68 | " 5 |
| | 50 | Pittsburgh | — | 69¾ | " 5 |
| | 50 | Allegheny | — | 69¾ | " 5 |
| | 50 | Mechanics | — | 67½ | " 5 |
| | — | Iron City | — | 66 | " 5 |
| | — | M. & M. | — | 60 | " 4 |
| | 100 | First National | 110 | — | $6.75 |
| | 100 | Second National | 110 | — | — |
| | 100 | Third National | — | 108 | — |
| | 100 | Fourth National | 110 | — | — |
| | 100 | First National, A. T. | — | 110 | $5.00 |
| | 50 | Manchester Saving | — | 49½ | " 4 per ct. |
| | | INSURANCE. | | | |
| | 50 | Citizens | — | 61 | June $6.00 |
| | 50 | Western | — | 58½ | May 2.50 |
| | 50 | Monongahela | — | 32 | " 3.00 |
| | 50 | Eureka | — | 50½ | " 4.00 |
| | 50 | Pittsburgh | — | 54½ | 4.00 |
| | 50 | Allegheny | — | 27 | 4.00 |
| | 50 | People's | — | 25¾ | 4.00 |
| | 50 | Penna | — | 32½ | — |
| | | BRIDGE. | | | |
| | 50 | Monongahela | — | 28¾ | 3 per ct. |
| | 50 | St. Clair Street | 40 | — | 3 per ct. |
| | 50 | Hand Street | — | 60 | 3 per ct. |
| | 50 | Mechanic Street | — | — | — |
| | 50 | Birmingham | — | 15 | $1.50 |
| | | RAILROAD. | | | |
| | 50 | Allegheny Valley | — | 11 | — |
| | 50 | Penna. Central | — | 107¾ | — |
| | 50 | Fort Wayne | — | 107½ | — |
| | 100 | Cleveland | — | 108½ | — |
| | 50 | Connellsville | — | 13¼ | — |
| | — | do (interest) | 11¾ | 17 | — |
| | 50 | Steubenville | — | 10¾ | — |
| | 50 | Charters | — | 5 | — |
| | 50 | Hempfield | — | ¾ | — |
| | 50 | Allegh'y & Manch'ter | 66 | 70 | — |
| | 50 | Birmingham | — | 61½ | — |
| | 50 | Citizens | — | 95 | — |
| | | GAS. | | | |
| | 50 | Pittsburgh | — | 58¾ | $2 50 |
| | 50 | Allegheny | 34¾ | — | $1 00 |
| | 50 | Birmingham | — | 31¾ | 5 per ct. |
| | | OIL COMPANIES. | | | |
| | 25 | Lucesco | — | 89 | 12 per ct. |
| | 50 | North American | — | 9 | 7½ |
| | 10 | Dalzell | — | 12¾ | 1 per ct. |
| | 10 | Allegheny and Phila. | — | 9 | 1 per ct. |
| | 50 | Columbia | — | 100 | 4 per ct. |
| | 5 | Iron City | — | 9¾ | — |
| | 5 | Home Neck | — | 2¾ | — |
| | 5 | Stella | — | 2¾ | — |
| | 5 | Federal | — | 2¾ | — |
| | 5 | Acme | — | 2¾ | — |
| | 5 | Whitely Creek | — | 2¾ | — |
| | 5 | Fayette | — | 2¾ | — |
| | 5 | Story | — | 2½ | — |
| | 50 | Flem'g & Blood farm | — | — | 2 per ct. |
| | 10 | Olmsted | — | 4½ | — |
| | 10 | Rynd farm | — | 10 | — |
| | 10 | Phenix | — | 8 | — |
| | | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| | 60 | Pitts. & Greens. Tpk. | — | 11½ | — |
| | 50 | Monga'ela Navig'n | — | 45 | $2 50 |
| | | BONDS. | | | |
| | | Allegheny County 5's | — | 82 | — |
| | | do Scrip 6's | — | 80 | — |
| | | Pittsburgh 6's | — | 79 | — |
| | | do do | — | 80 | — |
| | | Allegheny City 6's | — | 102 | — |
| | | do 6's | — | 70 | — |
| | | Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's | — | 105 | — |
| | | do 2d mortg | — | 100 | — |

TUESDAY, Sept. 6—P. M.

By far the largest stock list ever offered at McIlwaine's auction rooms, and ever before in this city, (at least within the memory of the oldest resident,) was presented last evening to a densely crowded house. If new companies increase in the same ratio as they have done for the last fortnight, the stock sales will have to come off at a more commodious place. The most attractive on the list was the oils, nearly all of which, according to reports, are in a fair way of striking a "hundred barrel" well some of these days not far distant. There was some big talk before the sale commenced about the claims of each company, the location of the oil property, the proximity to flowing wells, others located in the very basin of the oil region. Of course there was some preliminary effort by way of "bulling" the shares. The majority of the stocks were sold at pretty stiff prices. Dalzell went off briskly at 12¾@13½; Fleming and Blood sold largely at 5¾@6; more shares of this were bid off than any of the rest. The following are the sales:

20 Bank of Pittsburgh 69½
9 Allegheny Bank 69
5 Iron City Bank 68
10 Allegheny Insurance 27
80 Birmingham Bridge 85
10 Steubenville Railroad 10¾
7 Allegheny Valley 11
100 Dalzell 12½
50 do 12¾
60 Duck Creek 11
100 Allegheny and Pittsburgh 14
300 Fleming and Blood 5¾
25 do do 5¾
180 do do 5¾
100 Horse Neck 2¾
100 Stella 2¾
250 Federal 2¾

The continuous pouring in of good news brightens up business circles, and although it is not calculated to keep up prices, yet the very thought of these victories bringing peace, and that right speedily, when every class of values will return to their old standard, causes the most intense satisfaction. The money market sympathizes with the excitement, in such a way, however, as not to encourage any investments except in solid values. We may expect a lull in stock market, or in any recent "getting up" to catch the greenbacks.

—At the New York Stock Board Governments continue to be the strongest on the list. Favorable military news has a very exhilarating influence on national securities, and we notice an advance since the Atlanta victory. The *Tribune* of Monday remarks: In Railway bonds and bank shares little is done, and few offered at any price. Railway shares were weak and pressed for cash. After the Board adjourned still lower rates were made, and no substantial buying was developed at the decline. There is little appearance of speculation, and the market plainly awaits the return of people from their holiday. The most active stock of the day was Quicksilver, which could not be had at 83½ at the close. Money is steady at 7 per cent. on call with stock houses. Commercial paper sells at 6@12 per cent., and is not in great request. There is a large assortment of county and town bounty bonds offered, which are preferred to any mercantile bills.

—The New York *Times*, of same date, says: "The trade of the past week has been less active than for the previous fortnight, both in the amount of foreign goods placed in the market and in the sales from store. The Import entries, of all kinds, were below the usual average, and the Customs less than the previous week. On the other hand, the weekly return of Exports is one of the heaviest of the season, about two and a half millions in value, exclusive of the Specie export, which is light. The violent fluctuations in Gold unsettled trade on the Corn Exchange, so far as the export movement is interested, and this cause and the moderate current receipts by Canal, will probably diminish the succeeding weekly return.

—The following remarks upon the gold question, from the *Railroad Journal*, can be read with profit by that class of rebel sympathizers who are disturbed that "foreigners" buy Federal bonds at 40 in gold, and that the government does not return to specie payment:

"If gold were our only currency, it would not be possible to carry on the war three months, nor would it be attainable in sufficient quantities to meet our foreign obligations for a single year, estimating our paper dollar at 40 cents, or, in other words, reducing our taxation to that standard. Paper money saved France even in the most desperate circumstances. It carried England through long and bloody wars, and now supports its commerce and industry; paper money made this country independent, it has even maintained a wicked rebellion for three years, and by pap r money it will be put down. Those who think this world, and all of its inhabitants, all its possessions, all its progress, and all its grandeur depend on the special circulation of one or two particular metals, mistake the designs of the Almighty, and the objects of their own existence. We may therefore take courage, and go through our task of fighting against treason, and paying the expense of maintaining law and order. We may even console ourselves with the efficiency of our financial system, which isolated just now from all others, and frowned upon by those nations who desire our ruin, is doing its work and doing it well.

—The Boston *Post* of Saturday says "Money was easily obtained on call loans at six per cent., but more was charged for discounts of choice commercial paper outside of the banks. The offerings of prime notes in the street were not large, but the lower grades were more plentiful, and those given to sustain speculation in produce and in other kinds of merchandise were looked upon with disfavor by note buyers generally. If the successful bids for the three millions of six per cents. should be for foreign account, which is quite probable, the supply of exchange to pay for the bonds will of course be increased, and possibly to such an extent as to influence the importation of specie from Europe. On the other hand, if the loan should be taken here, it will not cause more than a temporary scarcity of money, for the public disbursements will return the currency in a comparatively short time to its present channel of circulation."

—At Boston on Monday, Copper Stocks were irregular. Central closed at 60, Columbian 9, Franklin 56, Hancock 11, Huron 2¾, Isle Royale 15, Maynard 8½, Minnesota 29, Pewabic 96½, Pittsburgh 81, Quincy 97, Rockland 10, Superior 61½.

—The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending September 3, 1864, and since January 1st:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for the week | $ 444,509 |
| Previously reported | 41,750,301 |
| Total since January 1st, 1864 | $42,230,834 |
| Same time in '63 | $26,288,966 |
| " " '62 | 20,770,407 |
| " " '61 | 32,029,129 |
| " " '60 | 22,588,171 |
| " " '59 | 19,006,021 |
| " " '58 | 13,767,185 |
| " " '57 | 18,063,941 |
| " " '56 | 17,811,267 |

—The whole number of National Banks to this time is five hundred and eight, with a total capital of eighty-three millions three hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars.

—The issue of currency to the National Banks for the week ending Saturday, September 3, was two millions eighteen thousand two hundred dollars. The total date amounts to forty-five millions four hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

## PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1864.

Business yesterday exhibited an improvement over the previous day. The weather cleared up and was pleasant as compared with the previous day. Our rivers are in fine navigable order. We have more boats than business and consequently they have to wait their turn in order to pick up a paying trip. It will pay the owners to exercise a little patience. The Lena Leoti, from Louisville, had a good trip. Among her cargo was 130 hhds tobacco and 1118 sacks wheat, consigned east. The Urilda, from Gallipolis, brought up 900 barrels of flour for the Pennsylvania Railroad. The fine steamer Glide No. 3 leaves this morning for Cincinnati. The new boat for Cincinnati is the packet Kate B. Porter. The Delaware will leave for St. Louis this morning. The Emma Graham left for Zanesville with a moderate trip. Among the sales we note as follows:

BUTTER—The former active demand has been well maintained. The receipts were not large. We note sales of 20 packages at 40@45c.

GRAIN—The market has been inactive for some time past. The sales were few and far between. The receipts were not large, but as our rivers are again in fine navigable order they will no doubt increase. Wheat may be said to have remained stationary for some little past; Red commands $2@2 05; White $2 10@2 14, as to quality. Oats has been heavy for some days, with small sales at depot at 57@58c. Corn has been neglected, and there were more sellers than buyers at $1 5), on track; from store the usual advance was made. Barley is more in demand, but prices are unsettled.

MESS PORK—The demand has improved. We note sales of 50 bbls at $40 ⅜ bbl.

BACON—Was steady with a fair demand for home purposes. Holders were firm at the last advance. In fact, it seems they can obtain just any price they choose to ask. The stock of No. 1 meat on hand is not large whilst inferior parcels are dispose of at various prices. Among the sales were: Shoulders 10,000 lbs choice, at 10c; sides 6,000 lbs fridged, at 20c@20¼c; plain hams 3,000 lbs at 19½@20c; s. c. hams 4,000 lbs at 27c.

DRIED BEEF—Was firm with a good local demand. Sales of 1,000 lbs canvassed, at 24@25c.

LARD—The market is well supplied at the present time. We note sales of 180 bbls at $1 50 @2 00 ⅜ barrel.

PEACHES—The receipts are on the increase. The daily sales were large, amounting to hundreds of boxes, at $2 50@3 as per quality.

WHISKEY—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Prices have undergone no material change. Small sales of city rectified were made at $1 80@1 85; and raw or high Wines at $1 82.

WOOL—The market was firm, with a good demand. Sales 15 tierces 25@24½c.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to state in regard to this article; the demand was principally local from the country, as the river are on the increase, about one-half goes east by rail, the balance being divided among dealers. The sales were: Extra, $9 75@10 00; Extra Family, $10 75, $11@11 25, the latter figures for favorite brands.

CHEESE—There was a steady demand for this article. Sales 45 boxes 21@22½c.

## PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, September 7th, 1864.

Business in the Oil way is not very active. The demand was for medium sized lots. The receipts by the Allegheny River are on the increase. Yesterday they foot up to 1,859 barrels. The sales, also, were extensive. Holders in most cases submitted to a slight decline. This met the views of buyers, and they took hold. The telegraph line to Oil City is not in order. We conversed with a gentleman who left that place on Monday morning. He reports the New Yorkers as making heavy purchases of Oil, and seems to be of the opinion that prices will advance. The rates at the wells were $10@10 50 per barrel, not according to quality, but location; at the mouth holders refused to sell under $11. The river had not risen up to the time he left. No boats have yet started up.

CRUDE OIL—There was more inquiry yesterday. The sales were: 300 bbls at 30c, bbls to be returned; 250 bbls in bulk, taken from the boat at 38c; 460 bbls do 39c, and 400 bbls do 39c; sales of 150 bbls at 41¼, packages included. Other small lots were disposed of at the same range of prices.

REFINED OILS—We heard of no sales. Prices were nominal.

### Imports of Oil per Allegheny River

Duncan & Williams, 52; A Hanecock, 80; H D Collins, 120; John Gallagher, 281; Fisher & Bro, 250; Richardson & Harley, 230; Jas Wilkins, 24; Klee, Kaufman; & Co, 248; Stuckler & Baxter, 25; R Ashmith, 75; R D Cochran, 164. Total, 1,859.

### Imports Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & Frew, 50 bbls tar for Philadelphia.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

**Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.**—Kepp, L. & C, 2 cars salt; C Fistle, 50 bushels wheat; G Richey, 21 do potatoes; W Richey, 20 do do; D Herron, 80 bush oats; B L Fahnestock & Co, 30 bbls benzine; Bingham, C & Co, 180 bush oats, 20 do wheat; Hall & S, 2,500 pounds old metal; Martin, O & B, 1 car iron; Everson, P & Co, 1 car fire brick.

**Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.**—A B Keevil, 19 bbls apples; J F Colvin & Co, 80 bbls flour; Meßane & A, 94 sks corn; A Taylor, 153 do do; R T Kennedy, 580 sks wheat; Newsver & Graff, 1 car bricks; McDonald & A, 94 sks wool; Nimick 1 car pig iron; J S Liggett, 150 sks wheat; George Rupp, 1 car lumber; W P Beck & Co, 40 bxs cheese; C C Balsler, 29 do do, 10 do apples; B A Fahnestock & Co, 31 bbls oil; Hitchcock, & McC, 90 sks corn; Simpson & Knox, 155 bags wheat; Arsenal, 28 boxes guns, 100 kegs ammunition, 400 d pkgs; A C Taggart, 100 hides; Hammond & Knox, 112 g hides.

**Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.**—Hitchcock & McC, 145 bags wheat; C P Markle, 17 sacks rags; Nimick & Co, 2 cars metal; Stark & Co, 6 do do; Graham & Thomas, 70 bbls flour, 79 sacks feed; Head & M, 60 bbls flour; D Wallace 272 bags oats; Culp & S, 100 sacks flaxseed; W Carr & Co, 100 bbl shingles; Shiras, N & Co, 85 iron blooms; Blair & Bro, 160 green hides; J Y McLaughlin, 30 do do; J Kirkpatrick & Bro, 45 bags seed; Graham & Thomas, 20 do do; Howard, C & Co, 29 bales rags.

### IMPORTS BY RIVER.

**Louisville.**

Per Lena Leoti—Wm. McCutcheon, 300; Culp & Shepherd, 200 do; J. Rhodes & Co., 30 E. bbls.; Thomas & Co., 5 bbls oil; Hay, 1 bbl; Jacobs & Mulhey, 5 do; A. Schank, 7 do; J. Snethan, 3 coils rope, 1 chest; Clarke & Co., 1,118 sks wheat, 120 hhds tobacco.

**Gallipolis.**

Per Wilda—Clark & Co., 900 bbls flour, 10 sks wool.

### British Iron Trade.

Of the British iron trade the London *Times* of the 24th August says: "In consequence of the great demand for British iron in the United States a considerable increase is observable in the exports of iron of various kinds during the last five years. Thus, in the six months ending 30 June '64, the exports of pig and puddled iron were 237,721 tons, against 230,008 tons in the corresponding period of 1863, and 280,241 tons in the corresponding period of 1862; and of bar, angle, bolt, and rod iron, 153,560 tons, against 157,388 tons in the corresponding period of 1863, and 142,831 tons in the corresponding period of 1862; while the exports of all sorts, 252,897 tons, against 190,675 tons in the corresponding period of 1863; and 179,973 tons in the corresponding period of 1862. Of iron wire, 8,330 tons, against 10,296 tons in the corresponding period of 1863, and 4,975 tons in the corresponding period of 1862; of castings, 38,814 tons, against 45,693 tons in the corresponding period of 1863, and 28,608 tons in the corresponding period of 1862; of hoops, sheets, and boiler plates, 63,733 tons, against 6,122 tons in the corresponding period of 1863, and 45,425 tons in the corresponding period of 1862; of wrought iron of all sorts, 52,786 tons, against 51,995 tons in the corresponding period of 1863, and 40,663 tons in the corresponding period of 1862; of old iron for re-manufacture, 4,319 tons, against 10,256 tons in the corresponding period of 1863, and 10,757 tons in the corresponding period of 1862; and of new wrought steel, 15,936 tons, against 13,934 tons in the corresponding period of 1863, and 12,654 tons in the corresponding period of 1862; making a total of 793,176 tons against 777,345 tons in the corresponding period of 1863, and 691,232 tons in the corresponding period of 1862. The value of the exports shows an immense increase, having been £6,966,510 this year, against £5,916,867 in 1863, and £5,671,354 in 1862."

### European Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 26.

Cotton—Sales of the week, 70,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators, and 5,500 bales to exporters. The market has been dull with a decline of ⅛@¼d for American, and ⅛@¼ on other descriptions. The sales to-day, Friday, were 5,000 bales, the market closing firmer at unchanged prices. The quotations are as follows:

| | Fair. | Middling. |
|---|---|---|
| Orleans | nominal | 30d. |
| Mobile | do | 29½d. |
| Uplands | do | 29d. |

The stock in port is 78,000 bales, including 10,000 bales American.

London, August 26.—Consols close at 89@89¼ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £100,000.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady.

Provisions—The market is dull. Lard, Refined—American Stocks—Illinois Central Shares 44 @45 discount; Erie shares, 40¾@41½.

### Toledo Grain Market.

Flour—Sales 100 bbls "Snow Drift" at $11; 165 bbls "Perry" at $10 50; 175 bbls "Leonard" at $11; 200 bbls "Good News" at $11; 47 bbls R. H. O. at $10 25; 166 bbls "Chase's 5-20's" at $10 75; 500 bbls "Star Mills" at $11.

Wheat—Sales yesterday, as per our report: 7,000 bush No. 1 Red at $2 17; 1,000 bush do at $2 18. Monday—500 bush No. 1 White & Red at $2 17; 350 bush do No. 1 White at $2 30; 1,000 bush No. 2 Red at $2 17; 1,000 bush No. 1 White at $2 32; 1,000 bush White Michigan at $2 32; 2,900 bush do at $2 30; 1,000 bush No. 1 Red at $2 27; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 24; 282 bush White Michigan at $2 32; 1,500 bush do do at $2 32; 250 bush No. 1 White at $2 32; 4,000 bush No. 2 Red at $2 17; 2,000 bush No. 1 Red at $2 18.

Corn—Sale 6,000 bush No. 1 at $1 33.

Oats—Sale 3,800 bush at 71c.

Rye—Sale 350 bush at $1 40.

Barley—Spring, $1 75; Winter, $1 80.

### St. Louis Hemp Market.

HEMP—We quote as closing rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dressed Hemp, inferior to choice ⅌ ton | $260@280 |
| Undressed Hemp, fair to choice | 170@175 |
| Undressed Hemp, choice | 180@190 |
| Undressed Hemp, prime to strictly prime | 195@205 |
| Undressed Hemp, half to good | 150@152 |
| Undressed Hemp, common | 125@130 |
| Tow, covered | 110@118 |
| Tow, hackled | 190@192 |
| Tow, brake | 72@6 — |

Re-clearing the week, ending yesterday 2,909 bals
" Since January 1, 1864 59,917 "
" During the same period in 1863..44,799 "

### Boston Cotton Market.

The market for this staple, influenced by the success of military and naval operations in the vicinity of Mobile, has been rather languid during most of the week, and transactions exhibited a material falling off from last week's quotations. But towards the close the rally in gold and lack of further encouraging news as to the prospect of maintaining supplies, produced a decided and favorable reaction in the market, and rates suddenly jumped up to the extreme figures quoted in our last. These are almost entirely nominal, however, so far as this market is concerned, as there is scarcely any staple to be had at any price. Middling upland is now held at $1 88@1 90; and we note small sales of St. Domingo of the same grade, at 2 77 79 ⅌.—*Bulletin.*

### Boston Oil Market.

Oil—Linseed is dull; sales are making at $1 62 @1 63 cash. Lard oil is firm and prices have advanced; sales of No. 1 at $1 75@1 80; extras, $1 85 @1 90 cash. Red oil is scarce, and held at $1 50 @1 60 for distilled and saponified. Petroleum is firm with a moderate demand; sales of crude at 55c; refined, 93c@$1; and Kerosenes, $1 05 per gallon. Naptha is selling at 59c@60c per gallon. Cashoils are in steady demand at $36@42 per bbl for Shore, Bank and Straits. In Palm, small sales at 17c in bond. Sperm is steady; sales of crude, $2 30; refined, $2 50 cash. Whale is without change; sales of crude at $1 50@1 55; refined, $1 60 cash.—*Bulletin.*

### Cotton.

A letter from Constantinople says:—"The accounts we continue to receive from all parts of the country respecting the cotton crop are decidedly favorable; not only is the yield more than four fold what it was last year, but the quality is stated to be in every instance much improved. From Asia Minor it is expected the crop available for export will this season exceed half a million bales. At Smyrna preparations are being made for this large increase of trade, and it is expected it will be profitable as has been and is the culture of cotton, that its future growth on a large scale is now rendered a matter of certainty."

### St. Louis Sugar Market.

Refined Sugars—Belcher's circular of the 1st quotes as follows; Crushed sugar, double refined, 31c; crushed sugar, double refined, B, granulated sugar, C, 30½; powdered sugar, C, 30¾; granulated sugar, 30¼; refined white sugar, O, 29½; refined white sugar, OO, 28½; refined yellow, 28; clarified, XXX, 27¼. Golden syrup, ⅌ bbl, $1 60; ⅌ half bbl, $1 63; ⅌ keg, $1 66; sugarhouse syrup, ⅌ bbl, $1 20; ⅌ half bbl, $1 23; ⅌ keg, $1 25; city refined sugarhouse molasses ⅌ bbl, $1 12; ⅌ half bbl, $1 15; ⅌ keg, $1 18.

### St. Louis Tobacco Market.

TOBACCO—Market less spirited. There is no quotable decline, but prices were less satisfactory to sellers. Sales comprise 155 hhds, and odds on 85 were rejected. Prices range as follows: Lugs, $7 25@8 25; leaf, $8 25@12 25; planters' $12 50 to $15 50, common shipping leaf $16 to $22 75; medium do $23 to $29 50; good do $30 to $37 25; common manufacturing leaf $29 to $40 25; good do $45, and fine do at $83 ⅌ 100 lbs.

### Flax.

The flax crop of Ireland, for 1864, is the most flourishing and prospective of any other grown in the land. For 207,347 acres of flax grown in Ulster, in 1863, we have 458,254 grown in 1864, this increase of flax cultivation over Ireland amounts to 87,843 acres. Taking it at a very low price indeed, it represents a sum in its money value of one million sterling for the raw material alone.

### Boston Metal Market.

IRON—There has been a moderate demand for Scotch Pig. Sales of No. 1 at $80, cash. American Pig is selling at $72 50@75 per ton, cash. Bar Iron is in moderate demand. Sales of common at $210@220; refined, $220@225 per ton.

LEAD—The market is quiet. We hear of no sales of Pig. Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe are selling at 22c; bird Lead at 19½c cash, and 16c in exchange for new.

## River Matters.

### Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Franklin | Carmac | Brownsville |
| Gallatin | Clarke | Brownsville |
| James Reese | Irwin | Elizabeth. |
| Bayard | Peebles | Monon. city. |
| Minerva | Gordon | Wheeling. |

DEPARTED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gallatin | Clarke | Brownsville. |
| Franklin | Carmac | Brownsville. |
| Jas. Reese | Irwin | Elizabeth. |
| Bayard | Peebles | Monon. City |

—The Wheeling packet for to-day is the steamer Winona, Capt. Gordon. She leaves at noon.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were over eight feet water, and rising. Business on the wharf is improving.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.—Means, Kyle & Co., have opened a new coal yard at Portsmouth for the accommodation of steamers. The measure will be given as at Hanging Rock. The yard is in charge of Capt. Wash. Williamson.

THE fine steamer Maggie Hays, Captain Hendrickson's pretty vessel, is announced for St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

TOW BOAT.—The light draught towboat Skipper will be sold at a bargain, as the owners going into other business. The stout oak hull, she is nearly new, and well finished, and will be sold at a sacrifice. For further particulars see Forbes' River Reporter of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

THE fine passenger steamer Delsware leaves for Cairo and St. Louis. She is at present in charge of Capt. Stevens, an experienced officer and clever gentleman, who will see that passengers are well cared for. Our attentive friend Rinehart has charge of the office.

THE fine steamer "Glide No. 3," Capt. W. R. Anderson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville this day. This boat is one of the best of her class ever constructed, and offers the best accommodations to passengers and shippers. We were pleased to see our old friend G. W. Baker in the office. Any business entrusted to him will be all right.

THE splendid passenger steamer Kate B. Porter is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville this day. This boat is one of the best of her class ever constructed, and offers the best accommodations to passengers and shippers. We were pleased to see our old friend G. W. Baker in the office. Any business entrusted to him will be all right.

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ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* says:

We have no change to report in the condition of the river at this point. It still continues stationary with no indications of a rise until there is a general rain throughout the entire Mississippi valley.

Our latest advices from below report no improvement in the channel to Cairo, being scant four and a-half feet of water at the shoalest point in the river. Pilots say that the only navigable stage for the largest class of steamers.

Illinois river is still drooping, with barely twenty-three inches on the principal bars.

The Upper Mississippi is pretty near run dry at St. Paul, and is getting very low below Keokuk. Rock Island bridge is reported less than four and-a-half feet of water. It is still falling, with no indications of any material improvement this season.

The Missouri river is low and falling, with five and a-half feet from Leavenworth down.

The Cumberland river has swollen considerable since it was on the decline a few days ago. There is now reported five feet on Harpeth shoals and rising.

Business is extremely dull in every branch of our river commerce. There is no freight of consequence now offering to any point, and the receipts have been very light for the past week.

Notwithstanding the low condition of the river, freights to New Orleans have not advanced, but remain at $1 00 per hundred and $5 00 per barrel for flour, and very little going forward.

There is said to be several thousand bales of cotton awaiting shipment at Memphis to this port. The White Cloud No. 2 will be here in a day or two with one hundred bales.

The following boats were at Nashville on Tuesday: Pioneer, Prairie State, J. R. Gilmore, Alpha, Havana, Robert B. Hamilton, Leonora No. 2, Emerson, Cottage, Miami, Kate Robinson and Idaho.

At New Albany, Captain John B. Ford has commenced building two more fine packets, each 190 feet in length.

The submarine No. 8 succeeded in raising the ferry-boat a few days ago, sunk just above the city. It left on Wednesday to raise the Emma Boyd, after which she will proceed to the Platte Valley and John Swasey. Captain Riley telegraphed yesterday that he thought there was no doubt about the raising of the Platte Valley. The Missouri Wrecking Company, on their successful operations of late, have been the means of saving property of incalculable worth, without their aid, would have proved a total loss.

The new steamer Columbia is very handsome. Nobody knows, we believe, where she will next go to.

The Benton came to the New Orleans wharf-boat where she is loading.

The Silver Spray arrived from Cincinnati on Thursday evening. Yesterday Captain Anson Phillips, one of the energetic managers of the Keokuk line, and Captain S. S. Munson, chartered her to run between St. Louis and Keokuk or Hannibal.

We had written our river news when we learned some interesting items last evening, which we proceed to note. Government seized or gobbled twelve steamers at and near the wharf, to proceed probably to-day to ——. These are the Steuben Iwestin, Silver Spray, Joab Lawrence, Sioux City, and Golden Era. The Evening Star was also named.

## MEDICAL BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hodge's Obstetrics | Price..$13 00 |
| Maclise's Surgical Anatomy | " 12 00 |
| Da Costa's Medical Diagnosis | " 4 00 |
| Shannon's Diagnosis and Derangements | " 3 25 |
| Dalton's Human Physiology, ed. 1864 | " 4 75 |
| Badlow's Manual of Examination | " 1 75 |
| Bluit's Maternal Management of Children | " 1 25 |
| Beck on Infant Therapeutics | " 1 00 |

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## BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.

D. KAISER & SON,

DEALERS IN

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.

Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au26-tm

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 5.

Money active and firm at 7 per cent.; Sterling steady at 108¾@109¼; Gold without decided change, opening at 242 declining to 240⅝, and closing at 241¾. Government stocks steady and a shade better; United States 6s, 81; Coupons, 107½; United States 5-20 Coupons, 110¼; Treasury notes 7-30, 109¾; United States 6s one year certificates, 95¾; Ohio and Mississippi certificates 45¼. Quicksilver 82½. New York Central, 128¾; Terre Haute, 55; Erie, 107¼; Erie Preferred, 119; Hudson, 121¾; Reading, 132½; Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, 81¼; Illinois Scrip, 125¾; Pittsburgh 111½; N. W. & T., 54¾; Toledo, 124; Rhode Island, 108¾; Wabash Prefered, 78; Fort Wayne, 110¼.

### Boston Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6

Mining stocks bid in Boston to-day:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central | 60 | Isle Royale | 15 |
| Copper Falls | 54½ | Minnesota | 32 |
| Quincy | 96 | Pewabic | 98 |
| Huron | 29 | North Western | 6 |

### Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.

Business very much depressed.

FLOUR—Dull, and little export demand. Superfine $10 50@13.

WHEAT—Very dull and nominal.

CORN—Dull. Yellow, $1 75; Western mixed, $1 72.

OATS—At 89c for first No. 1.

PORK—Dull. Yellow, $1 75; Western mixed, 80@90c. Dull in bond, 41@42.

WHISKY—Dull and sales unimportant.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

COTTON—More active and firmer, at $1 85 for midland uplands—closing with holders asking higher prices.

FLOUR—State and Western opened dull, and closing heavy at 10@20 lower; $10 40@10 20 for State; $11@11 20 for Extra Roundhoop, Ohio; $11 25@11 45 trade brands.

WHISKEY—Steady, $1 79½ State, and $1 80@1 81 Western.

WHEAT—Opened dull, and closed heavy at 12c lower, $2 31@2 40 for Winter Red; $2 42@2 45 for Amber Michigan; $2 50@2 55 for White Western.

CORN—Dull and drooping, $1 00@1 60½ Mixed Western chiefly at inside price; $1 59 for Inferior.

OATS—Limited and in request, 93½ for Western.

COFFEE—Quiet, 47@49c; Laguayer, 48@50c; Rio, 47@49c; Maracaibo, 46@48c; Java, 46.

SUGAR—St. Domingo dull; Cuba, 21@21⅜c.

MOLASSES quiet, and without decided change.

PETROLEUM—Crude firm, at 50c; refined in bond steady at 82½c; refined free quoted at 87 @89c.

WOOL—Quiet, and without material change.

PORK—More active, firmer, at $39 00@40 00 for mess; $41 50@42 00 for new do; closing at latter prices; $42 10@42 25 for do—check to-morrow; $38 50@39 00 for prime; $40 00@40 50 for prime mess and 1,000 bbls new mess all id Sept. buyers option, $43 00; 1,000 bbls do deliverable on or before 20th inst., buyers option at $42 87½@42 50, and 1,500 bbls do for all Oct. buyer's option at $44 00.

BEEF—Quiet. Cut meats firmer at 15½@16c for shoulders, and 18c for hams.

LARD—Rather firmer, more doing, sales at 23¾@24c.

BUTTER—Steady, moderate demand at 34@35c for Ohio and 30@35c for State.

CHEESE—Quiet and steady, sales at 20@27c.

### New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, August 30.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BEEF CATTLE— | First quality ⅌ cwt. | $18 50@20 00 |
| | Ordinary to good | 14 50@18 00 |
| | Common, 1st qu'ty | 10 00@13 00 |
| | Inferior | 9 00@10 00 |
| Cows & CALVES— | First quality | 60 00@75 00 |
| | Ordinary | 45 00@55 00 |
| | Common | 30 00@45 00 |
| VEAL CALVES— | First quality ⅌ lb | 10 @11c |
| | Ordinary | 8½@9½ |
| | Common | 7 @8½ |
| | Inferior | 5 @7 |
| SHEEP & LAMBS— | Per head, extra | 7 00@9 00 |
| | Prime | 6 00@6 50 |
| | Ordinary | 5 00@5 50 |
| | Common | 3 75@4 50 |
| SWINE— | Corn-fed, ⅌ lb | 13½@13¾c |
| | Still-fed | 11½@12c |

The market, though without special change this week, nevertheless ruled in favor of purchasers, and all except the very best offerings were a trifle lower. This was due to the fall of large receipts and somewhat unfavorable weather. The receipts, it will be seen, exceeded over 5,000 head. The total receipts of all stocks at all yards for last week and this week were as follows:

Cows, 46; veal calves, 294; sheep and lambs, 41½. To butchers—Beeves, 15,488; calves, 1,758; sheep and lambs, 1,785; total beeves, 5,866; cows, 122; veal calves, 2,013; sheep and lambs, 16,966; swine, 6,281. Total last week—Beeves, 5,714; cows, 285; veal calves, 2,045; sheep and lambs, 21,266; swine, 9,833.

### Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.

FLOUR—Quiet, prices unchanged.

WHEAT—Firm, only moderate demand. Winter Red Ohio, $2 20; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $2 10; other do do, $2 00; nominal.

CORN—Quiet and easier. Sales—No. 2, $1 43.

OATS—78c.